

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications for this paper should be sent, addressed to the name of the author, not necessarily his publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

A PLEASANT man is easily convinced.
ONE monkey will amuse many men.
ONLY hard work can take things easy.

THE pennies take care of the dollars.
Good manners require no interpreter.

ONLY a thief's title goes with what one finds.

ONE-MAN dogmas have founded many creeds.

EVEN the thunder growls at the weather clerk.

MOST any man will take advice if there's medicine in it.

A DOCK-TAILED horse illustrates that the end does not always justify the means.

WHERE a nomination is equivalent to an election a heavy bond should be required.

UNCLE SAM pays about one hundred dollars a minute in interest on the national debt.

IT is said that Joghlan will never act again. If he does, and acts as he has for the last few months, some friend of humanity ought to swear out an injunction or a warrant.

LEMON JUICE, squeezed in California, treated with a preserved process, and sent East by the barrel, is now sold in earthen jugs containing from half a gallon to ten gallons. It is used for all sorts of domestic purposes.

FLORIDA people delight in citing Northern tourists to their acres of beautiful yellow jasmín in the early springtime. But the farmer says the plant is poisonous in all its parts, not only to man, but to animals. Even to bees it is rank poison, and so is it to the honey nudo from the flowers. The plant should be exterminated.

A NEW substitute for coffee has put in an appearance. Why not have fewer substitutes and more of the real thing? It has got so now that chickory and dandelion root are the staples for most of the coffee used, and a few more substitutes will do away with what little real coffee remains. More of the real berry, says the Tri-State Grocer, more of the real berry.

Coffee is likely to be cheaper in the course of a few years. Besides the considerable areas being planted in Mexico, Central America and other countries with capital from the United States, it is alleged that the Brazilian crop is likely to increase enormously. The government has begun the importation of Chinese laborers in large numbers, and they are being distributed among coffee plantations and others. Wages are about \$12 per month by the year, and greatly increased acreages of coffee plantations are certain to result from present conditions.

THE Pullman dividend box is apparently like the widow's curse of oil—it is never exhausted. When the company, according to its own statement, was making no money three months ago, the regular quarterly dividend came along as usual. Now, with the carshops closed and the sleepers running empty when they run at all, \$720,000 more is to be distributed among the "widows and orphans who own a majority of the stock." Whatever may be thought of the company's attitude toward its employees there can be no denying that its financiers needn't take a back seat for anyone.

THE habit which many men, particularly young men, have of paying patronizing compliments to the young ladies they know is one which the "new woman" of whom we hear so much would do well to militate against, suggests a sensible contemporary. When a man of no brains and a large amount of conceit tells an ordinarily sensible girl that she is "an awfully pretty little creature, don't you know," the predominant desire she has is to give him a box on the ears and tell him to seek his level, if there is such a thing, when he wishes to create an impression by silly compliments.

CREDIT is a necessary feature of modern business; but the "credit system" as it exists in many if not most retail establishments is essentially an evil and should be curtailed to the greatest possible extent. The British Columbia Commercial Journal believes that attention to this crying evil should be given in the public schools, and the practical and valuable lesson, "Pay as you go, or don't go," impressed upon the rising generation. Were this done to an extent easily accomplished by proper text-books and training, the commercial world of the next generation would be an entirely new place—at most fit to live and do business in.

A YOUNG man who has a talent for chemistry, living near Santa Anita, Cal., has made an apparatus and invented a process by which he has extracted the oil from orange peel at small cost of time and capital. He has succeeded in getting, from ten

pounds of orange peel, oil in the proportion of fifty pounds to one ton of peel. Orange oil is a valuable commodity, it being worth \$7 a pound. As a ton of peel will yield oil to the value of \$350, the profits of such an industry will doubtless prove satisfactory to its founder. In this connection it may be said that orange blossoms also yield a valuable product. The facilities for utilizing the products of fruit not fit for shipment in its natural state can be profitably utilized in other ways.

THE building of the great trans-Siberian railway is having a pronounced influence already on the country through which it passes, and indeed on all Russia. Vast quantities of supplies are of course consumed in the construction, and the widening of the market is building up new industries in what must be a most gratifying manner to the Russian people. The demand for rails, for instance, far exceeds the capacity of the rail-rolling mills, and one new mill of this character has been put up which is under contract to furnish 90,000 tons of rails. In other departments of industry the activity is just as noticeable. The whole industrial life of Russia is being stimulated by the colossal undertaking.

THE Nicaragua canal scheme is one of the most important enterprises before the country, and the South is particularly interested in its completion. It is therefore quite right that representative commercial and financial bodies in all the Southern States should take action to induce Congress to exercise its legislative powers in the matter in order that trade and commerce may be benefited. Every Southern city and State should exert itself in behalf of this magnificent enterprise and bring powerful influences to bear upon Congress through their local representatives. Our people have the control of a great empire within their grasp; if they will only reach out and take it.—Atlanta Financial Index.

SO MANY inventors and investors are nowadays interested in "flying machines"—so many acute minds are working for the solution of the great problem of navigating the air—that a universal thrill of sympathy will be felt for poor Lilienthal, who fell nearly 200 feet at Brussels, while practicing with wings. Taurus and Darius Green had the same fate. So Herr Lilienthal, if he survives, need not feel abashed; and the other inventors will continue their efforts for tramping the slant winds on high, whether or not they drop to failure and death. Man is bound to fly; it is only a matter of time. And how joyful summer travel will be then! No tunnels, no smash-ups, can cast shadows over the weary man's vacation. His only risks will be a tumble of a few thousand feet, and he will willingly take that for the fun of flying.

ACCORDING to the Philadelphia Times, the latest invention in bed covering is the hay quilt. It is made of flannelette cretonne or wool and is a few or two of hay. The goods are sewed strongly across the top and bottom and down one side, and quilted across from side to side at distances of about fourteen inches. The hay is put in lightly and the remaining side sewed down. When the hay becomes limp hang the quilt before the fire and it soon becomes crisp again. The warmth of these quilts cannot be realized except by those who have tried them. In making these quilts they should be made quite as wide as the beds they are intended to cover. They are equal in warmth to two or three blankets. Such quilts are much used by the peasantry in the Swiss mountains, who appreciate the warmth they afford.

EXPERIMENTS with glass building bricks were begun in 1891 by M. Falconier, an architect of Lyons, says the Ashland (England) Reporter. These bricks are hollow, being blown like bottles, and are given forms—such as cubes, hexagons, etc.—that permit of ready laying. A bituminous cement, with a base of asphalt, is used with them. The bricks serve as double windows, giving protection against both cold and heat; they are good insulators of humidity and noise, and they lend themselves readily to the decoration of buildings either by their form or color. The bricks are neater than marble in meat markets, and especially adapted for bath halls, hot-houses, hospitals, refrigerating establishments and buildings in which the absence of windows would be an advantage. A hot-house of glass bricks is of about ordinary cost, saves fuel and resists hail.

Care of the Deciduous Teeth.
The child receives its first temporary tooth about the fifth month after birth, the dentition being completed at the age of two years. These teeth should be cleaned with a soft brush and warm water. The child usually retains these teeth until the eruption of the permanent set, the first permanent tooth appearing about the sixth year. The deciduous teeth should be carefully watched, and when a tooth shows decay consult your dentist, and have it filled. At this stage the filling is not expensive, and will save the child much pain, and trouble from an aching tooth. The early extraction of the deciduous teeth often causes the irregularities of the permanent set. They should be retained until the jaw has fully expanded to receive the permanent teeth. Teach the child the necessity of keeping the teeth clean and pure. The early use of the tooth brush will establish a habit that will, in after years, be considered a necessity to health and personal cleanliness.—New York Herald.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How to Make Wheat Profitable at Low Prices.—The Monopoly in Control of the Live Stock Market.—Table for Assessing Plums.—Farm and Notes.

Preparing Plums for Market.
In most cases experience has proven that plums, if shipped to market in ten-pound crate baskets, provided with handles, and put up in neat, presentable shape, will bring the producer a greater per cent. of profit than if shipped in half-bushel, or bushel crates, or packages. A careful picker can fill the basket direct from the tree; but the usual plan is to pick into large receptacles, then, carefully sorting the plums, to place them in packages ready for the market. This frequent handling removes a great deal of the bloom from the fruit, which removal should be avoided as much as possible. By the use of a single table, similar to the one shown in the engraving, from the American Agriculturist, plums and other similar fruits are easily sorted. The top of the table should not be over three feet long and two and one-half feet wide. The sides and back, r, r, r, may be eight inches wide at the back, tapering to three inches in front; the front guards, c, c, should be less than three inches high, leaving a six-inch

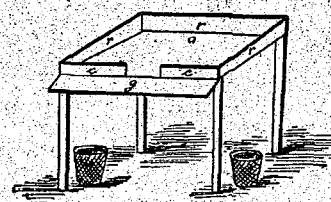


TABLE FOR SORTING PLUMS.

space between the inner ends of the slanting board, g, six inches wide. To operate it, place the fruit carefully upon the table, the sorter occupying a chair in front of the table, with a basket on his lap. Both hands can then be used in removing the leaves, limbs, damaged or imperfect fruit, throwing the refuse into baskets, m, m, located upon the floor, at a convenient point upon each side. The perfect fruit, or that intended for shipping, is rolled in front, and passes over the incline, i, into the basket. This table need cost but little, and may be made in as crude or elaborate a form as wished. In working, the elbows can rest upon the guards, c, c, which will make the operation much easier. An ordinary table can be fitted with these simple appliances, and quickly removed after the shipping season is passed.

About Wheat.

Some won't sow wheat again. The gradual shrinkage in value from the year 1890 has made them sick. They will have none of it. Ten, twelve, and fifteen bushels at the acre, at the threshing, and 40 to 50 cents a bushel, are doses of misfortune enough to sicken any man who spends a year in raising a crop, and then has to pay debts with the proceeds. But if we must grow wheat, and it appears that those who have adopted it as one of their crops, must continue to do so, is it not possible to raise twenty bushels in place of ten, and thirty in place of fifteen bushels? Good farmers say it is, and that too at little additional expense. This has been said before, but has been unheeded by those who, to-day, grow such crops.

It has become evident to thinking men that in reproducing the same seed on the same land we are practicing a species of inbreeding, and all know, or ought to know, that unless in the hands of men of the very highest genius this is impracticable and unprofitable. For example: The man who produces poor crops, as a rule, is a poor farmer. His wheat weighs and measures short. Would a high class farmer buy his wheat for seed? If not, can the producer afford to use it? This is the problem in a nutshell. We must then have the best wheat to be had for seed, and the finest and the best will cost but a trifling percentage over that of the poor.

Our land must be cultivated. The turning over the same soil from year to year is to wash in the same water. The soil must possess the provender the plant calls for or the matter will starve. The seed bed must be conditioned to the necessities of plant growth and climate conditions, or the plant food already in the soil is unavailable. Here we have the chemical, the mechanical and the digestive condition called for; and when these and the finest seed thoroughly cleaned and free of foreign and injurious weed-seed are forthcoming, we have done somewhat, at all events, toward securing a crop that even at present prices will pay a profit.—Coleman's Rural W. Id.

Bees and Fruit.

Because honey bees sting, people who don't like them are and are disliked by them often accuse them of sundry misdoings. Among these it is claimed that bees will sometimes injure ripe fruit. To determine whether this accusation is deserved or not an experiment was tried. A quantity of damaged fruit was placed on a table in the open air and many bees from neighboring hives were quickly attracted to it. After they had gotten fairly to work upon it the damaged fruit was removed and sound fruit put in its place. In a few minutes the bees had all abandoned the table. Most of the damage charged on bees is done by their wasps and hornets, but the honey bee is not able to injure sound fruit.—Hartford Times.

Experiments with Corn.

A study in corn-growing at the Maryland Station had these results: "The yield of grain where the rows were 3 feet 8 inches apart, and the plants 15 inches apart in the row, was 50 bushels, 50 pounds per acre; where the rows were 5 feet apart and the stalks 12 inches in the row, it was 45 bushels, 38 pounds. The stover on the narrow rows was 5,443 pounds per acre; on the wide it was 3,788 pounds. Where cultivation did not exceed a depth of 10 inches, the yield per acre was 44 bushels, 31

pounds of grain and 3,212 pounds of stover; where the depth was 5 to 6 inches, it was 38 bushels, 46 pounds of grain and 3,050 pounds stover."

Should Enjoy Life.

Every farmer should first arrange for the comfort and happiness of his family before he makes any efforts toward getting rich. He should make it possible to have a finer table than any hotel in the city; even if it has French cooks. Some say they haven't time to bother with a garden, but what are they living for? Why put off the enjoyment of life to some future time that we are not certain will ever come? Now every farmer, however humble, can get every real enjoyment that a millionaire can get. He can raise just as fine food as the millionaire can eat, and he can enjoy it just as well. He can sleep just as soundly, and books and papers are so cheap that he can get all the mental food he can digest, and there is no classic work of literature within the reach of the millionaire that the farmer cannot also get. Isn't it very foolish to drudge and stint one's self to get rich for the sake of getting enjoyment in the future that we can have right now? To retail the luxuries that the millionaire enjoys you need:

1. A good garden, well stocked with substantial, reliable, and dainty.
2. A good orchard, with fruits for all seasons.
3. One or two Jersey cows, strictly for home use.
4. Poultry for the boys and girls.
5. Plenty of good books and papers.
6. Musical instruments.
7. Good educational facilities.

The farmer who has a farm paid for and the seven conditions I have named, is a millionaire, for he has the money that we call that makes life enjoyable and crowns it with a full rounded success.—Western Plowman.

Monopoly in Meat.
The big three or four packs of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, in combination with the railroads, have a complete monopoly of the live and dressed meat supply of the entire country. The power of the combination is obtained, first, in the centralization of the transportation companies and the delivery of all the West of States for a single market. These packers then fix a rate with the railway managers for about one and one-half "rate" for the round trip, the gross beef in and the dressed beef out. By this means the local country butchers are driven out of the market as purchasers direct from the farmers. And now the monopoly is in position to dictate terms to the farmers for the purchase of their live stock, and to sell it back to the consumers, producers included, at such prices as they may demand. All the principal cities and towns, and many of the smaller ones, are supplied by dressed beef from Chicago, much of which is returned over the same railway, which is the case with the central market on the hoof. This is, of course, only a beginning of what the farmers may expect if the strength of this monopoly is not broken, as its absolute control of the live stock industry is becoming more complete year after year.—Stock Grower.

Windmill Irrigation.

A windmill will irrigate quite an area of land if arrangements are properly made for storing and distributing the water. A small patch of ground, for which the moisture can be controlled, will yield more than three times the area that is subject to droughts and other drawbacks. With thorough tile drainage and proper facilities for irrigation the farmer will have complete control of the moisture required.

Farm Notes.

AIT-SKATED lime may be used freely on all land that is plowed. Its effect will be noticed for several years after its use.
ITALIAN bees are said to be more energetic in resisting the attacks of the bee moth than are the common black bees. As a rule, moth invasion means a weak, queenless colony and neglect.
A WRITER expresses the opinion that it is often the case that the flavor in the milk which is attributed to the eating of some kind of weed in the pastures is really due to uncleanness in some particular.

DO NOT count on hat man foolish who harrows his ten-acre field ten days before he sows his wheat. This pulverization not only lifts the soil for the seed, but it brings up the moisture in dry time, and it gives a hardened bed underneath, which will just be the condition desired.

OPPOSITE often follow each other. We used to plant our potatoes in ridges. In the West they now make ridges like those made for sweet potatoes, and plant the tubers in the valleys between. There are no sunburnt potatoes, and the cultivator but tumbles the weeds down hill into the ditches. The finer roots are not in the way of the plow.

The rule that a certain proportion of food produces a given quantity of milk, butter, and meat is only true when all the necessary conditions are complied with. If an animal is exposed to severe weather the food will be taxed to repair the loss of warmth or waste of the body. The food and the breed are more important than all, but every condition for success must be complied with.

J. S. WILSON, Badger, S. D., writes: "I have had eight years' experience with the Russian chistle, and can say that on my farm it has not caused as much damage as the common bull chistle, also a native of this region. With due respect for the opinions of legislators who are endeavoring to secure additional aid in suppressing this pest, I think that appropriations for that purpose are clearly unnecessary."—Orange Judd Farmer.

GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fabrics, Fashions, Trivious, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Man Eaves Restful to Wearied Woman-kind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

New York correspondence.



Over the distinctive features of the summer which is now nearly its end, and scarcely any will be found who are not to reappear in the styles of the autumn. Marked changes are to be very few before cold weather sets in and necessitates them. This is for the first time, however, who are obliged to follow as closely as they can the favored ones whose unlimited means enable them to set the style, a reap at the exclusive prices that white, which has been so popular for street wear all summer long, is not going to give up its vogue as the new season comes in. If the swells don't, then may we all, and they are planning to do it in September. In place of this, one of the most swaggers of outdoor dresses, of white corduroy made up in a curious modification of tailor cut. The skirt is gored stiffly, setting out at the back from the belt in great folds, and at sides and front is close to the hips. The skirt's front opens wide over a panel of heavy white moire, to which it fastens on either side by large ivory buttons. The bodice has a very long cut back, skirts and top being one the former being lined with moire. In front the bodice finishes at the waist line with a cord of moire. It opens wide and low over a high moire under yoke. This opening is not finished with lapels, epaulettes or elaboration of any kind, but a roll of moire, which extends about the opening to the three ivory buttons with which the corduroy closes at the waist line. The yoke has a high folded collar and at the back a great rosette caught through an ivory buckle. The sleeves are enormous, girted midway low on the shoulders, and are slit from elbow to shoulder to show the close-fitting moire sleeves beneath. This moire sleeve appears below the end of the bodice, which reaches only a little beyond the elbow. The absence of further bodice elaboration is marked and significant.

To be worn with this is a black English walking hat with a wide band of



IN A NEW CHOICE OF COLORS.

white corduroy and an ivory buckle, black patent leather shoes and black gloves, which are worn with white. Corduroy and the various new waves of velvet will be much used in even the earlier fall modes. There is a marked tendency to put off the use of fur, which is, perhaps, because it was worn so late last spring. Lace seems to be taking its place, being used in close run frills and flounces; about skirt, sleeves, throat and in rich cascade effects at the hips, of heavy wool and velvet gowns. Braid trimmings will be used on dark colored dresses, but the braid will be so fanciful as to necessitate the purchase of new ones. In the gown portrayed in the initial picture, which is from tawny-brown suit, a dark red braid edged with gold tinsel is employed. The skirt is slightly draped at the hips and is bordered with the braid around the bottom, tabs of the same being placed immediately above the waist row. It is lined with brown silk and finished on the inside with a cream colored lace ruffle. Ruffled lining of the bodice and sleeves, as shown, fastening with brown fancy buttons. It has a standing collar of brown silk ribbon, garnished with a big bow of the same in back, and plain gilet sleeves.



ALL ORNAMENTATION ABOVE THE WAIST.

the prophetic designers may be doubtful, for the new dresses surely do show hues in unusual combinations. Take, for instance, the costume of the second illustration—a new design of dress, for wear at races, athletic meetings, etc. It is made from light mode-colored cashmere, combined with thyme-blue and heavy Irish gaulter. Its perfectly plain skirt comes from the cashmere, and is lined with blue silk.

Taffeta, striped blue with mode, is used for the bodice, which has a loose blouse front lapping over. It is completed by a set of ruffled yellow gaiters having epaulettes attached. Deep cuffs of the same show on the sleeves, and a dark-blue belt comes around the waist.

Two other costumes for the same use as the last one described are presented in the next sketch. The right-hand one is composed of water-green silk crepon line, with yellow, and has a pleated skirt and fitted bodice with overlapping plain plastron. It is trimmed with bretelles and collar of gaulter and has elbow sleeves. An emerald green velvet belt is worn. The other gown is very simply made of mode-colored striped faille, but its simplicity is fully made up for by the accompanying cape. This garment is of plain faille of the same shade, is richly embroidered with darker silk and is slashed at the bottom, where it is finished with an accordion-pleated ruffle of mousseline chiffon. It is lined with white moire and fastens in front.

From the wearing of just such plain skirts as the one last mentioned has arisen a tick of skirt management which has been altogether too prevalent this summer. It is practiced by those women who several summers ago eagerly welcomed the style of rather low bodices and waists for outdoor wear, and who as promptly carried the fashion to a reprehensible extreme which made it short-lived and its demise mourned. Such a woman



A NOVEL DEVICE OF LACES.

seems to realize that for a long time she has been deprived of the play of contour about the knees that the sleek skirt permitted so generously. At any rate, when she crosses a street comes down stairs, or does anything that will give her an excuse to hold up her dress, she grasps it exactly at the middle in the back, just below the belt. Here she gathers it, folds close, dividing it into two, and then, as she has her skirt suddenly adjusts itself to every outline in front, making a display which cannot be too strongly condemned. Since there is no need of it, there can be only one reason, therefore, which is that it is done with deliberate intention.

It has already been said fur will not put in their appearance till late in the fall, and that laces are substituted for them. The way they are used is well illustrated in the fourth sketch. Here is a skirt of mode-colored cloth, trimmed at the bottom with a slashed arrangement of black water-d silk richly embroidered with jet. The double shawl collar, which in winter would be faced with fluffy fur, is made of wired black lace. A full bow of black moire ribbon is placed at the waist, and the sleeves have jet and watered silk garniture. Above this swaggar jacket appears a token of what is to be expected in hat trimmings, for a profusion of plumes, generally drooping ones, are seen on new hats. The feathers are arranged in black, no matter what the rest of the hat is, or the costume with which it is worn. But a new feather is being offered which may compel women to throw away all their plumes, as they did when the wide-tipped and wince of Wales came in. The feather to be has very long strands set closely along the quill. The strands are of equal length from stem to tip, which is cut off square. This feat is distinctly new, and the old ones will not make over to it, any more than a hooked cob will make over into one with a sweeping tail.

The attire of those who can ride in chariots is often replete with suggestions for the less fortunate mortals who walk in the road and consider



TWO TO COPY FROM.

very carefully all outfit upon dress. For that reason a pair of carriage wheels are shown in the final sketch, their gowns being such as can be readily copied by women accustomed to having their gowns driven in. Pale blue batiste is the fabric of the gown displayed by the seated figure. It is lined with pink silk and has a perfectly plain skirt finished inside with a lace frill. The bodice is draped with a big label in front, but is plain in back. The sleeves have immense puffs of straight breadths of batiste and reach only to the elbow. Belt and the standing collar are of pink satin ribbon. The material of the bodice is a dotted changeable foulard, and its full skirt is draped slightly on the right side. The pointed bodice has bretelles of the foulard and epaulettes and a lot of point lace. This finished around the bottom with a narrow band of jet galoon and has plain gilet sleeves.

Now that so many young women are returning from their outings with bronzed or freckled cheeks, it is suddenly decreed to be correct to be pale. Critics will say this is as reasonable as to have a complexion in fashion's law, but it is certainly nicer to see a girl with a cool white skin than the bronzed sort. It is necessary to keep out of sun and wind to accomplish a pale skin, but sponging the face many times a day with alcohol, in which there is a little olive oil, will help. Dry thoroughly, and dust the face all over with powder. At night, so say the knowing ones, if you bathe the face in lemon juice, cover it all over with a mask of bread dough and keep it on all night, you will be perfect beautiful in less than no time. There certainly should be some compensation for looking such a fright at night.

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It is unlikely to kill a lady-bug.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day.—A Budget of Fun.

Sprinkles of Spice.
ODDLY enough, it always makes the horseman hot to lose the heat.—MATHILDA—"Do you have reindeer in Canada?" Underhill (quickly)—"Yes, love; but it sometimes snows."—Truth.

It seems reasonable that a cat-rigged boat would suffer more from squalls than any other.—Lowell Courier.

"Did she say she could never love another?" "Well, she remarked that I was the last man she could love."—Detroit Tribune.

When girls want to sit in a hammock for solid comfort, they hang it in the back yard where no one can see.—Atchison Globe.

LANGUAGE is not always precise. The fly doesn't necessarily love the fly-paper for all it may be stuck on it.—Philadelphia Times.

FOND MAMMA (to clerk in china store)—I see you have nugs marked Tom and Jerry; have you any with Willie and Charlie on them?

He—They have dropped their anchor. She (on her first trip)—Serves them right. It has been hanging over the side all day long.—Bazar.

STRANGER—"Do you belong to this city?" Denizen—"No, O! don't; the city belongs to me. O! I'm a member of the force."—Boston Transcript.

LITTLE—"Have you any distant relatives?" Mutch—"No; mine are all near enough to visit me at a moment's notice."—Detroit Free Press.

DAUGHTER—"Papa went of ingreat good-humor this morning." Mother—"My goodness! That reminds me. I forgot to ask him for any money."—New York Weekly.

Mrs. HICKS—Are you sure that you married me for myself alone? Hicks—Of course. Having your mother to live with us was not strictly an idea of mine.—Harlem Life.

THE following appears in a small provincial paper: "The bridegroom's present to the bride was a handsome diamond brooch, besides many other beautiful things in cut glass."—Tid-Bit.

THE REASON—"Why, Jennie, you married of all girls?" "Yes, my dear. It is these frocks that look over the shoulders. I couldn't do it myself, and I couldn't afford a maid."—Harper's Bazar.

"Circumstances althas cases, shob," said Uncle Eben. "De man dat likes to high nissef' goller in a agymnt doan seem ter git no satisfaction 'tall rum de soun ob his voice drivin' cums."—Washington Star.

I HAD one of the most remarkable experiences of my life this morning," said the professor. "What was it?" inquired his wife. "I heard a United States Senator reprove his son for wasting time."—Washington Star.

A HEROIC MEASURE—"You're not in love, Robble. You only think you are." "Well, how the dickens am I to find out my mistake if I am mistaken?" "Oh, marry the woman by all means."—Harper's Bazar.

At Gettysburg—"Found any landmarks?" "Yes; and I was thinking how you must have expanded since the war. Here's the tree you stood behind during the whole battle, and it covered you well then."—Harlem Life.

Mrs. YOUNGBLOOD (to orchestra leader at summer hotel)—"What was that long, dreary thing you just played?" Leader—"Dot was from Vagner." Mrs. Youngblood—"It was not pretty." Leader—"It was not intended to be."—Harlem Life.

ANOTHER chance. Scribble—"Did you see anything of a bundle of manuscript I had marked '1877'?" Mrs. Scribble—"No. Anything important?" Scribble—"There were some seventeen-year jokes in it. I thought I might try 'em on again."—Harlem Life.

Nervous old lady in saloon of steamer)—Oh, steward, where do I sleep? Steward—What is the number of your berth, ma'am? Nervous old lady—I don't see what that has to do with it, but, if you must know, it is third. There were a brother and sister born before me.—Tid-Bits.

WAR IN THE FUTURE—General (when bullet-proof uniforms become common)—What have you learned? Aid—Victory will soon perch upon our banners. We have killed the enemy's clothes so full of lead that they can't move another step without undressing.—New York Weekly.

KATIE—"Say, Maggie, why does your missus call this place Bayview? There's no bay and mighty little view about it." Maggie—"I heard her say it was because there was a bay horse in the barn, a bay tree in the yard, a bay window on the house and a bay in the parlor."—Arkansas Traveler.

MERCHANT—"Mr. Remington, you have ruined me—simply ruined me!" Stenographer—"How so, sir?" Merchant—"I dictated a letter yesterday to 'Mrs. Ferguson, Hotel Woodmore, Suite One,' and you b-gan it, 'Mrs. Ferguson, Hotel Woodmore, Sweet One,' and Mrs. Ferguson forwarded the letter to my wife."—Truth.

OLD GENTLEMAN (to his wife's French maid)—Now, Lisette, don't you breathe anything to anybody that I gave you these earrings. Lisette—Never fear; I am discreet. It is now over three months ago that your son gave me a pair of bracelets, but I never said a word about them to anybody.—Browning's Weekly.

What is the Ink-Plant?

In Columbia there grows a plant whose popular name is the ink-plant. Its juice is ready-made ink. At first the writing looks reddish, but it becomes deep black in the course of a few hours. It will not harm steel pens, and letters written with it, if soaked in water, even for a long time, will be quite legible when dried. The plants are poisonous, however, so that this natural ink will never take the place of the common or finger-staining sort of daily use.

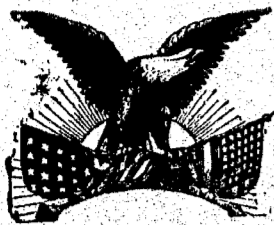
The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



Republican State Ticket.

For Governor, JOHN T. RICH, of Lapeer County.

For Lieut. Gov., ALFRED MILNES, of Branch County.

For Sec. of State, W. GARDNER, of Jackson County.

For St. Treas., JAS. M. WILKINSON, of Marquette County.

For Aud. Gen., STANLEY W. TURNER, of Roscommon County.

For Atty. Gen., FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent County.

For Land Com'r., Wm. A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. R. PATTENGILL, of Ingham County.

For Member of Board of Education, HENRY F. POWERS, of Wexford County.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative Tenth Congressional District, ROSSEAU O. CRUMP, OF BAY.

Senatorial Convention.

A Republican Convention for the 28th. Senatorial District will be held at West Branch, Mich., on Aug. 28th., 1894, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The several counties of the District will be entitled to one delegate for every three hundred votes cast for Governor at the last election, or fraction thereof of 200, as follows: Alcona County, 3; Iosco County, 9; Clare do 6; Missaukee, 4; Crawford do 2; Ogemaw, 4; Gladwin do 3; Oshtemo, 2; Roscommon, 2.

M. J. CONNINE, Chairman Senatorial Committee.

There is no Democratic party. It is a sugar trust.—Blade.

The man who is having the most fun out of this tariff situation at this time is Thomas B. Reed.—Blade.

At last accounts Detroit's fire department had not yet succeeded in extinguishing the mayor of that town.—Boston Herald.

Mr. Wilson says "the country is in the grip of the sugar trust." He ought to have added, "and democrats did all the gripping."

The Memphis Appeal is inconsolable. Pensioners are not dying fast enough to please the Appeal. It says "the pensioner is immortal."

The surrender of the House of Representatives in the tariff contest is the most complete one that has happened to the same party since they laid down their arms at Appomattox.

Protection in a bill formed by the friends of the principle of protection is vastly different from a tariff bill with accidental protection dictated by a trust.—Blade.

A reduction in the size of postage stamps is the retrenchment so far accomplished by the democrats which does not rob Union veterans of their pensions.—Kansas City Journal.

The European manufacturers very properly rejoice over the passage of the tariff bill. It puts money into their pockets which it takes out of the pockets of the laborer here.

Senator Hill's bill to shut out the anarchists is the best piece of work which he has done since he tried to knock out his party on the tariff bill a few weeks ago.—Globe-Democrat.

The Whiskey Trust is \$5,000,000 richer on account of the new tariff bill, but there is nothing to be gained in discussing the matter. The whiskey question is largely a Democratic affair. N. Y. Press.

"God preserve the party that goes to the people with such a record of perfidy" such a confession of dishonor.—New York Sun. Preserve it! What fort!—Detroit Journal. Give it up. Ask us something easy.

When the Democratic party is forced to play all of its trump cards in order to save a Southern State to the solid South by a greatly reduced majority, what hope is there for the organization in doubtful or close Northern States.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is the Democratic bill of "party party and party dishonor," the cuckoo will all shout in chorus. "It is just the thing we have been longing for, for years and years.—Inter-Ocean.

Ex-Gov. Boies says, "We have not yet tasted the fruits of the victory we have won," and so he takes it for granted that green apples don't count. The wry faces and aching epigastrums tell another story.—Globe-Democrat.

Every honest Democrat must feel relieved that the farce is over, whether it wound up to his liking or not. Never did a promise so brilliant lead to a performance so pusillanimous.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Hon. R. O. Crump, of West Bay City, was nominated on the tenth ballot, by the republican congressional convention, held at Tawas, Tuesday. Further proceedings of the convention will be given next week.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Will Mr. Cleveland sign the senate tariff bill, the monstrous offspring of selfish greed, the hybrid of protection and Populism? We rather think he will, because after all, it is the child of his own political cowardice.—N. Y. Sun.

A Kentucky editor says that "all the assaults of that blatant infidel who edits the atheistic sheet across the way cannot bring discredit upon the Bible or tarnish the fair fame of its illustrious author, Thomas Jefferson."—Exchange.

The old flag and the men who served under it in the late unpleasantness are receiving a good deal of attention from the people at large. The other fellows are likely to receive a good deal of attention from the courts.—Inter Ocean.

The most lonesome man on this continent will be the single Democratic Senator left over in the Pennsylvania Legislature. Some dime museum man should hire him. He would beat "the living skeleton" as a drawing two to one.—Inter-Ocean.

We clip the following stanza from an exchange. Will some of our readers inform us who is the author? "Grover! Grover! Four years more of Grover; Out they go and in he goes, Then we'll be in clover!"

Congressman Wilson openly acknowledges that there was a sale to the sugar trust, but he neglected to mention the sellers' names, and he himself voted to confirm the sale and thus becomes equally guilty with the criminals he arraigns.—Inter-Ocean.

The Sugar Trust is clearly the most potent factor in the shaping of legislation by the present congress, which is only another way of saying, as Mr. Reed said the other day, that "the democratic party is honest—it stays bought."—Globe-Democrat.

The duties and principles of the Republican party are not changed by yesterday's event. Loyal to protection as the compass to the polar star, the Republican party will never rest until genuine protection is restored to every American industry and the American standard of wages restored to the American level. The industrial independence of the United States has received a blow treasonable, but also transitory. Republican principles are immutable.—N. Y. Press, (Rep.)

Hon. A. A. Smith, of Beaver Creek township, is being urged by his friends in different parts of the district to allow his name to be presented for nomination in the Legislative Convention. If he consents, as we hope he will, his name will add strength to the ticket, and this district will be ably represented in the lower house. Mr. Smith has served two terms from Hillsdale county, with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is a gentleman of liberal views, fully abreast of the times, and a stalwart republican. He served three years in the 10th Michigan Infantry, being advanced from the line to the rank of First Lieutenant, and is an ardent member of the G. A. R. No mistake will be made if he is nominated.

Will C. Teller sends us a copy of the Cripple Creek, Col., Journal, which contains the information that J. Maurice Finn, late Democratic candidate for congress in this district, is now making Republican speeches in that state. The Journal, in reporting a meeting of the Republican League, of that place, says: "A notable incident of the occasion was the appearance before the club of J. Maurice Finn, a life-long Democrat and only a few years ago a candidate for congress on the Democratic ticket from a populous and important district. Mr. Finn made a ringing, patriotic speech, incidentally discussing the all-absorbing question of silver with an intelligence and ability which showed the speaker's close observation of the effect of legislation upon the money of the world."—Ironwood Range-Tribune.

When The Big Storm Comes.

Courage, honest men of labor, vainly hurrying for a job! (Perchance with vacant stomach, weary brain and empty fob!)

Though the actors are disgusting, and the drama long and tame! Yet the powers that be are moving, and we'll fight there just the same. In this dreary land of Grover, neither milk nor honey flows; Party chosen reveals only where the promised "color" grows; And 'tis hard lines for the teller where no factory spindle hums. But there is hope a little later, When

The Big Storm Comes! O, 'tis coming, surely coming—we can see the lurid glare Of swift lightnings, charged with vengeance, that are gleaming on the air! We can hear the rumbling thunders from the wooded hills of Maine That the far off Western mountains soon will echo back;—

Then the armies of protection will march forth in grand array. To drive free trade and Cleveland shams forever more away; And a million feet shall follow to the rolling of the drums As they sweep to certain victory! When

The Big Storm Comes! Now the South is in the saddle and the Bourbons rule the roost. With their out of free traders, cranks and Cox-cyces to boot. As they strive to topple over Thrift's fair temple in a day. And sit down on Northern progress in the true old Southern way. But the voters will be heard from ere this devil's work is done. With an avalanche of ballots that will startle Washington; November's blasts will chill their souls, from Congressmen to bums, And they'll hustle for their collars! When

The Big Storm Comes! What is the matter with Iowa Democrats? They don't seem to want to run for office. They resign as fast as nominated. It looks now as if the party would have to use a bottle or two of Spaulding's glue on the seats of candidates' pants to make sure of a stick.—Inter-Ocean.

The House having thus surrendered and accepted the party dishonor that follows party perfidy and having asserted its doubtful claim to the possession of the tariff bill and its right to pass the same and send it direct to the President.—If Mr. Cleveland, in his turn, should take a hand in the party and accept his share of the dishonor by signing the bill he has denounced, or by otherwise permitting it to become a law, on what issue will the Democracy go into the campaign soon to open for the control of the Fifty-Fourth Congress? God preserve the party that goes to the people with such a record of perfidy, such a confession of dishonor.—N. Y. Sun (Dem.)

The great shrinkage in the price of mutton and wool has already ruined one great sheep ranch in Wyoming. Senator Warren, the principal owner, has stated that the failure was due entirely to the depreciation in live stock, particularly on account of the great shrinkage in the price of mutton and wool in the past year. He said that during the year 1893 the company sustained a loss of \$86,499 in the value of sheep and wool shipped to market that year, \$16,173 on cattle and horses and \$120,275 in the value of live stock not marketed, making a total loss of \$223,500 from the prices prevailing in 1892. And still the tariff tinkers insist on free wool in order to help the farmer.—Blade.

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THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR,

SEPT. 10 to 21. AT DETROIT, SEPT. 10 to 21.

Will be one of the best, if not the best of all the great fairs held in Michigan.

WHILE AT THE FAIR,

Don't fail to visit the press room of the THE EVENING NEWS, the GREAT DAILY OF MICHIGAN. The opportunity should not be missed by any one.

More than 60,000 Copies Daily.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR THE WEEKS CORRESPONDING WITH THE PRESENT—IN THE History of Grayling.

1879. Grayling given two mills daily. Three drimmers reported in town in one day. Recent frost done but little damage. Snake seen in Clare county, sixty feet in length. Severe hail storm. Dr. Traver presents the AVA-LANCHE force with a water melon. Loss of \$10.00 in a saloon, reported. Something new, then, for Grayling. Pie Nio at Portage Lake.

1881. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hall, of Grove, a daughter. The Harder House receives a coat of paint. A Pere Cheney boy calls his dog Comet, on account of his long tail. Walt and Archer Babbitt return from a fishing excursion, down the AuSable. Master Eddie Putnam secures a situation in Finn's Store. Mrs. Joe Jones and Clara Hadley caught a ten pound pickerel in Portage Lake, with a piece of pork for bait.

1882. Store of S. H. & Co., repainted. Party of fishers upset in the AuSable, losing gun and other goods. Ladies Aid Society of M. E. Church held a Social and elected officers, proceeds \$10.00. Mr. and Mrs. John Comer leave Grayling. Chas. A. Ingerson, presented the AVA-LANCHE force with a basket of Early Rose Potatoes. Death of Norman Burke, step-father of J. M. Jones, aged 55 years.

1883. Mrs. R. P. Forbes returns from a visit in Central Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Taylor, of New Haven, guests of J. M. Jones. 700 bushels of blackberries shipped from Grayling, during the season. Gaylord Cornet Band parades through the streets of Grayling, in brand new uniforms. Lodge of Good Templars organized in Pere Cheneau, Grayling and Frederic. J. A. Breakey, of Plymouth, subscribes for the AVA-LANCHE and states he intends moving to Center Plains township.

1884. Rev. Bardon, of Gaylord, occupied the pulpit of the M. E. church, on Sunday. F. Lamport presented ye editor with a fine sample of Crawford county honey. Social at residence of W. A. Masters. Notice of marriage of Melvin Bates, at Watertown Nebraska, to Miss N. Underwood, who died two hours later. Chas. Ingerson and A. J. Rose both harvest fine crops of wheat. Two hotels burned at Roscommon.

1885. Huckleberries 96 cents per bushel. Mrs. D. M. Kneeland went to Milwaukee, on a visit. V. A. Masters erects a chicken coop at his farm. A bell put in Cupola of M. E. church. Mar-tin Christensen returns from Denmark. Linus B. Finn engages as clerk with Maurice J. Several loads of new wheat sold in Grayling, for seed. James Flynn, an old veteran, died at home of Whedon York, in South Branch.

1886. Miss Jennie Woodworth, daughter of Dr. Woodworth, makes him a visit. S. S. Chaggett and wife left for Southern Michigan, for a visit. Death of infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Peterson. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Putnam. H. H. Bacon left Grayling, for Ann Arbor. Smoke Stack of S. H. & Co's mill raised. It was blown down by a storm. S. Hempstead commenced the erection of a residence, near the Bluk.

1887. Mrs. H. E. Baloh, of Manistee, guest of her daughter, Mrs. N. P. Salling. John Ballard brought in some nice apples of his raising. Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Salling go to housekeeping in their residence on Michigan Avenue. Mrs. J. C. Hanson, of Logansport, Ind., makes us a visit. Death of Mrs. C. B. Johnson, aged 39 years. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Phelps.

1888. Marriage of Mr. H. J. Marsh and Miss Orpha Henry. Reunion at Cheboygan. Young People of Presbyterian Church give a social at residence of Mrs. J. M. Finn. Chris Haller jumped from a freight train, going at full speed, and got a severe shaking up. Grounds around M. E. church graded by A. C. Wilcox. J. W. Staley returned from a ten days visit at Bay View. Wm. Mantz repainted his residence.

1889. Phillip Mosher granted a pension. A. Grouleff joins the Masons. L. St. John employed as janitor for school building. Miss Hattie Andrews, of Minneapolis, guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jones. Mrs. Frank Rose, of New York, arrives on a visit to relatives.

1890. Frank Bell leaves the post office to hold a chair in office of Geo. L. Alexander. W. O. Braden moved into his new house, lately purchased of J. Harder.

1890. Mrs. C. W. Smith, and son Ralph, return from Flushing. Miss Josie Jones return from Chesaning. Miss Vena Jones, Emma Hanson, Miss Maggie Hanson and Thorwald Hanson and Axel Michelson return from Bay View. J. K. Wright and family return from St. Louis. Mrs. P. Phelps returns from Bay City and J. Staley from the Upper Peninsula. Death of Floyd, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hum. Marriage of Miss Mary Funck, of South Branch, to John E. Funck, of Ball. Death of Maggie, infant daughter of J. W. and Mrs. D. Dyer.

Fournier's Drug Store!

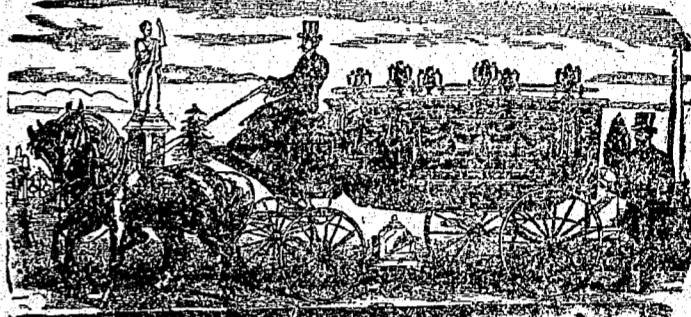
When you want anything in the line of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SCHOOL SUPPLIES, BOOKS, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY AND TOILET ARTICLES, It will pay you to call at the CORNER DRUG STORE.

FINE TOBACCOS AND CIGARS, A SPECIALTY.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully Compounded at ALL HOURS, by COMPETENT DRUGGISTS.

LORANGER & FOURNIER, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS! WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASEKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpses.

HARRY W. EVANS,

Successor to LARABEE, —DEALER IN—

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Etc.

CONFECTIONERY; CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Also a full line of Stationery, School Tablets, &c., &c.

DEVLIN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

There are many just as good, but none better. Our terms are lower, though, Send for Catalogue.

Public Notice,

State of Michigan, County of Crawford, SS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, made on the Fourth day of June, A. D. 1894, that six months from that date were allowed, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of William Dundas, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the village of Grayling, for examination and allowance, on or before the Fourth day of December 1894, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of September, and on Tuesday, the Fourth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, August Sixth, A. D. 1894.

WM. C. JOHNSON, Aug. 9th '94, W. C. JOHNSON, ADMINISTRATOR.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD CORN or BEAN PLANTER.

—PRICE \$3.00.—

A HIGH GRADE IMPLEMENT and the ONLY PLANTER CONTAINING AN ADJUSTABLE METALLIC DROPPING DISC.

It is constructed upon a new and thoroughly practical principle, made for service, and cannot fail to satisfy any one desiring a superior and first class CORN or BEAN PLANTER. By the use of the adjustable metallic disc, a new improved method is formed in the dropping mechanism, WHICH IS A DECIDED ADVANCE over all OTHER PLANTERS.

The new improved combination produces substantially a force feed; the disc is quickly adjusted for heavy or light seeding, and the corn is separated with perfect uniformity. They are neat, well finished and symmetrical in their proportion. These planters are meeting with universal approval, and ALL WHO HAVE USED THEM CLAIM THEY HAVE NO COMPETITOR. Every PLANTER is guaranteed to give SATISFACTION. Call and see them.

Grayling, Michigan. O. PALMER.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &C.

Grayling, Michigan, April 18, '94.

I shall carry this year a larger stock of Wagons, Carriages, Plow Harrows, Drills, Reapers, mowers, Cultivators, Planters, &c., than was ever before shown in Northern Michigan, and can make prices to suit the times. I believe I know the needs of this section and am prepared to supply them. Call and examine the most improved implements on the market.

O. PALMER.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.
THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1894.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Straw Hats at S. H. & Co's.

Miss Emma Hanson returned from Bay View, Tuesday noon.

Eureka Garden Hose, for sale by S. H. & Co.

A. A. Smith, Esq., of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Wednesday.

Dentist Metcalf, here, August 27th, to September 1st.

N. Nicholson and his three younger sons returned from Bay View, Tuesday noon.

Paint! Paint! Paint! at the store of S. H. & Co.

H. Bauman and family were in town Tuesday, enroute home from Bay View.

For toilet preparations, go to the Store of Harry W. Evans.

Rev. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and Miss Nettie Eickhoff returned from Bay View, Tuesday morning.

A fine line of Umbrellas, just received, at the store of S. H. & Co.

A. E. Newman, of Saginaw, was in town last week shaking the hands of old acquaintances.

If you want a floating spring-tooth harrow, Palmer has the one that beats the world.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Bauman, of Lewiston, were in town Tuesday, on their way home from Bay View.

There are six styles of plows at Palmer's warehouses, to select from, this season.

Julius Kramer expects to join the ranks of the Benedictines and forsake Bachelordom, Sept. 4th.

Pants below cost, at the Pioneer Store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Frank Michelson is the owner of a Pug dog, which he has named Coney. Pretty rough on the dog.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, (the 25th.) at the usual hour.

Fresh Eggs and Butter, always on hand, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Henry Charron has commenced the erection of a new house on the North end of Peninsula Avenue.

The Ladies are delighted with Claggett's new stock of Dry Goods. They say they are so pretty and so cheap.

Mrs. Jennie Hanson, of Hamilton's, Rush Co., Indiana, is visiting with relatives and friends in this county.

Building Material, all kinds at lowest prices, for sale by Salling, Hanson & Co.

Miss Anabel Butler and brother Guy returned from their visit with relatives at Metamora, Tuesday evening.

For School Supplies, Tablets, Pencils, etc., call at the Drug Store of Harry W. Evans.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.

Dr. C. W. Smith and family returned from their visit with friends at Flashing, Tuesday evening.

Dr. Flynn, dentist, of West Branch, will be here from August 21st until the 25th.

The Good Templars will hold an open meeting of the Order, Tuesday evening, the 23rd. All are invited.

1000 pairs of Childrens Shoes, reduced from \$1.00 to 75 cents, at Claggett's.

Mrs. J. E. McKnight left on Monday for a four weeks' visit with friends at Alpena, Bay City and Saginaw.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have the best coffee in town, for 29 cents. You should try it.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening at the usual hour.

Burglar Alarms, the finest things out. For sale by S. H. & Co. Go and see them.

Mrs. F. L. Hankinson, of Detroit, a former resident of Crawford county was in town, Tuesday, and made the AVALANCHE a pleasant call.

Why is the town using Sherwin, Williams' paint for all of their buildings? Easily explained. It is the best paint on the market, and is for sale by S. H. & Co.

Harry Osborn, a farmer, living near Gaylord, was attending to some repair work on the top of his barn Thursday and had a rope tied around his waist. The knot gave way, precipitating him to the ground, making a fall of thirty feet. He was seriously injured but may recover.

Crawford County Honey, at Claggett's.

D. B. Conner was in town the first of the week.

New Stock of Dry Goods, at Claggett's.

W. J. Coffron, of Atlanta, was in town last week.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

Leon J. Stephan, of Grove, was in town last Saturday.

Claggett's is the place to go for Shoes, if you want to buy them Cheap.

Hugo Schriber, of Grove, was in town last Saturday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Mrs. A. Grouleff returned from Bay View, last week.

If you want any kind of a Bicycle, call at Palmer's house.

M. S. Dilley, of Fredrie, was in town, last Saturday.

The Early Riser, beats them all. It is a Flour and Claggett sells it.

Mrs. C. B. Johnson, of Lewiston, was in town last week, visiting friends.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Most Perfect Made.

P. W. Stephan and wife, of Grove Township were in town, last Saturday.

To close out their boys suits, S. H. & Co. offer them at half price.

Miss Frances Staley returned from Bay View last Friday morning.

Ladies, try Star Patent Flour. Claggett guarantees every sack he sells.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bauer of South Branch, were in town last Saturday.

Dentist Metcalf, here, August 27th, to September 1st.

David Kuecland, of Lewiston, was in town last Friday, looking as though he enjoyed life.

The New Boston Store will sell goods at lower prices than purchasers ever expected to get them.

Mrs. C. McCullough was visiting her sister, Mrs. Lundene, of Lewiston, last week.

Attention Ladies! Something New in Corsets, at Claggett's. Just drop in, and see them!

J. Staley went to Bay View last Friday morning and returned on Sunday morning.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Misses Mattie DeWaele and Althea McIntyre were the guests of Miss Marie Mantz, of Lewiston, last week.

The Union Gospel Meeting will be held at the Methodist church, tomorrow (Friday) evening. All are welcome.

Ezra King an old resident of Grayling, died at Hodge, in Grand Traverse Co., on the 26th of July, after a short illness.

S. S. Claggett, last week, purchased of David Raymond, of Beaver Creek over thirty pounds of the finest honey ever brought to market.

Times are close, financially, but if over 300 of our subscribers, who are in arrears, would pay their dollar or two which they owe, we would be easy. Will you do it?

A new Stock of Groceries at Claggett's, consisting of Nice fresh Canned Goods. Pure Spices, Choice Teas and Coffees, Large sized Eggs, and fresh Crackers and Cakes.

Hon. S. Perry Young, formerly Receiver of the U. S. Land Office here, at present postmaster at Stanton, was in town last week and warmly welcomed by hosts of friends.

Fred Culver is now a full fledged "Morgan Killer," taking the Master's degree last Saturday evening.

Rev. S. G. Taylor went to Bay View, last Saturday morning to spend Sunday with Mrs. Taylor.

Thos McPherson was brought in from camp, Friday, having dropped a broadaxe into the top of his foot.

Cal Campbell and family intend moving to West Bay City and have rented their house to Julius Kramer.

Geo. L. Alexander has begun the erection of his new residence on Peninsula Avenue, under the supervision of A. J. Rose.

Announcements are now in order. Fee \$1. Candidates will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

S. H. & Co. guarantee the Sherwin, Williams' paint to give perfect satisfaction, and offer to re-paint any house, free of charge, on which the paint should peel off or not give satisfaction. What better guarantee can be furnished?

Notwithstanding the large number of new houses erected in Grayling, this summer, none are for rent, and but few for sale.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Braden, accompanied by her mother and aunt, went to Kalkaska county for a short visit with friends, last Thursday.

Crawford Tent No. 192, K. O. T. M. will give a Social and Entertainment on Friday evening, August 31st. Full particulars next week.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. L. Fournier, which means everybody in Grayling, will be pleased to know that they will resume their residence here.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church, will give a Peach and Cream Social at the residence of Conductor Jackson, tomorrow (Friday) evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

The W. R. C. held a special meeting Tuesday afternoon to make arrangements for the funeral of Mrs. Ann E. Waldron, and took in a new member in the person of Mrs. J. K. Hanson.

The game of Base Ball, Monday afternoon, between the West Branch and Grayling clubs, is reported to have been an interesting one. It resulted in favor of the home club by a score of 13 to 4.

S. S. Claggett has put in his store the Lampson Store service, cash carriers, to facilitate business, and has inducted Miss Lizzie Burrington, of Bay City, into the office as Cashier and Book keeper.

A Jew who had been in jail at Grayling for stealing horses broke out and came up here last week. He remained here a day or two and then went on to Alpena. Martin Nelson went after him Tuesday and returned next day with his prisoner. -Lewiston Journal.

Wm. W. Bacon was arrested in this city yesterday (the 17th) by Sheriff Maner, of Otsego county, on a charge of horse stealing. He was taken North last night. Bacon says he is being persecuted by a woman to whom he sold a team of horses. He has once been arrested on this charge, he says, and on trial at Grayling, the evidence was so gunzy that the prosecuting attorney refused to try the case. -Bay City Tribune.

Peter F. Nelson was arrested last Saturday, for shooting one Partridge out of season. He pleaded guilty before Justice Woodburn who considering the circumstances, only fined him the costs in the case which he paid.

Lewis Artman, who escaped from Jail here, was caught at Alpena. His examination was held before Justice Woodburn, Friday, and he was held for trial, with bail fixed at \$200, in default of which he was committed.

MARRIED—At the residence of the bride, Thursday, Aug. 16th, by Elder Hunnaker, of Saginaw, Harry W. Evans, of Grayling and Miss Lu Lu Betts, of Higgins Lake.

The happy pair arrived here yesterday after a brief visit with friends at Bay City and Owosso, and are congratulated by hosts of friends.

DIED—At her home in this village, Monday, Aug. 20, ANN E. WALDRON, aged 52 years and 1 month.

Deceased was the wife of D. S. Waldron, the first Judge of Probate of this county and was a resident of South Branch about ten years before coming to Grayling seven years ago. She leaves her husband and three sons grown to manhood, to mourn their loss.

The body was buried by the W. R. C. of which society she was an active member and was accompanied to the grave by a large concourse of friends. Rev. S. G. Taylor preached the funeral sermon.

DIED—At the residence of George Wills, in West Bay City, Monday Aug. 20th, HENRY HILL, of Grayling, aged 38 years.

The body was brought here for interment, and was buried to-day, under the auspices of the Odd Fellows, Foresters and Knights of Pythias, of which societies he was an active member. Rev. Ramsdell, of Bay City, preached the funeral sermon.

For Sale Cheap.

A small building, 18x18 and lot, opposite the residence of S. M. McIntyre. A bargain. H. Stephan, P. O. Box 16.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Reports to the State board of health show diarrhea, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, cholera morbus, in the order named, causing the most sickness in Michigan during the week ending August the 11th. Consumption was reported at 231 places, scarlet fever at 38, typhoid fever at 33, diphtheria at 19, measles at 10, smallpox at 3 places.

Dr. E. J. BUCK

Wishes to announce to the public of Grayling and vicinity, that he has opened an office in

EVANS' DRUG STORE, and is prepared to answer day and night calls.

April 19, 11

Noah advertised the flood. He lived through it and the fellows who laughed at him got drowned. Ever since then the advertiser has been getting along, and those who didn't advertise have been getting left. -Press and Printer.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Aug. 18th, '94.

Blake, Lewis A. Chase, B. W. Collins, Thomas Evans, Cedarman, Isaacson, H.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say 'Advertised.'

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Notice to all Loyal Citizens.

The Fifteenth Annual Reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Northern Michigan, will be held at Cheboygan, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 28th, 27th and 28th, 1894, and you are cordially invited to be with us on that occasion and we will try and make you happy.

J. C. WOOSTER, SECRETARY.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

Norman Pike, a farmer living about four miles northwest of Gaylord had a rather rough experience recently at the hands of local hoodlums. He and his family are non-resistant and hard working people, but they gained the enmity of some one. Their potato vines have been pulled up and their apple trees wantonly despoiled of fruit. On Tuesday night a load of buckshot was fired through the window, narrowly missing Mr. Pike's head. All the windows in the house were afterwards broken. -Ex.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need, is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs.

Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large bottle 50c. and \$1.00.

Cal Campbell, the genial Michigan Central conductor, had a narrow escape from death, Friday night. He was coming down from Mackinaw on a freight and in some manner fell between two cars while the train was going at a high rate of speed. He caught himself but regarded it as a very narrow escape. -Bay City Tribune.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed. Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Bucklin's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

On Thursday last as James McClure was excavating some large stones on the farm of Frank Monroe, near Atlanta, to be used on the county building site, he unearthed a large one parts of which looked like a man. He secured assistance, uncovered the stone and found a complete petrified man. The man was 6 inches in length (small man for Montanorency county, must have been unported), and in perfect condition. The hair had all disappeared but otherwise everything seems perfect. The color of the face is dark and there is no doubt the freak is an Indian who died years ago. (Very conclusive as to nativity, but are you sure it was dead?) The body has been brought to Atlanta and is now lying in the back room of Mr. Wolf's store. -Lewiston Journal.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

is the truthful, startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless, GUARANTEED tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit can't turn to any physical or financial risk in using No-to-bac. It is sold by Loraner & Fournier, Book & Drug Store, or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana. Mineral springs, Ind.

CLOTHING, at COST!

In order to close out my stock of Clothing, preparatory to receiving a new line of Fall and Winter Goods, we offer every suit in the house, until further notice,

AT ACTUAL COST.

This sale includes everything in MENS', BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDRENS' SUITS.

We always carry the best and most honest goods in the market, and a suit of clothes bought of us means a satisfactory investment. We carry no inferior Clothing, such are fair to look at, but deceiving when put to the test of wear. Our clothing is reliable and when you buy from us you buy of a safe merchant and that means a safe store.

Mothers, school days will soon be here. Our line of small suits is immense. Now is a good time to clothe the little ones. You save \$3 by buying this month.

AGAIN EVERY SUIT IN THE HOUSE GOES AT COST. DO NOT MISS THIS SALE!

IKE ROSENTHAL, Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

GRAND RAPIDS And Indiana Railroad.

DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH.

TIME CARD, FEB. 11, 1894.

Leave Mack, 7:40 a.m.; 1:30 p.m. 7:15 p.m. Arr. Grand R. 10:15 a.m.; 10:45 a.m.; 8:15 a.m. Kalamazoo 7:35 p.m.; 1:30 a.m.; 8:40 a.m. Chicago 7:10 a.m.; 11:00 a.m.; 8:45 p.m. Richmond 6:55 a.m. 11:30 p.m. Cincinnati 2:30 a.m. 7:40 a.m. Train daily ex. Sunday with Parlor Car to Grand Rapids, 1:30 p.m. train daily ex. Sunday with Sleeping Car to Chicago via Kalamazoo & Mich. Central Ry.

Trains arrive at Mackinaw City from the South at 7:00 a.m. daily except Monday and 5:15 p.m. daily. For information apply to G. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A., Mackinaw City, Mich.

Dr. C. F. METCALF'S ROSE CREAM DENTIFRICE.

A pleasant and useful preparation for cleaning the teeth. Price 25 cents by mail. Address, DR. C. F. METCALF, DENTIST, 1463 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.

Dr. METCALF will visit GRAYLING one week every two months. Next trip, Aug. 27th to Sept. 1st. Dr. Smith's office.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

The following is the time of the departure of trains from Grayling via Mackinaw Division of M. C. R. R.:

GOING NORTH.

4:30 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday, arrives at Mackinaw, 7:05 P. M. 3:15 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 5:45 A. M. 1:30 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

12:40 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City 4:05 P. M. Detroit 8:35 P. M. 12:15 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 3:45 A. M. Detroit, 8:00 A. M. 2:40 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CAMPFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

MONEY

can be secured at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably by those of our own countrymen who are in need of money. We have a large stock of money on hand, and we will loan it to you on your own property, or on the property of others, at a low rate of interest. We will also advance you money on your own property, or on the property of others, at a low rate of interest. We will also advance you money on your own property, or on the property of others, at a low rate of interest.

It is the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled from the watch. To be had only with Jas. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark.

A postal will bring you a watch case opener, Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Sophie Webb, of Frederic, Crawford County, to Lucy McKee, dated December 8, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1894, in Liber B of Mortgages, on page 17, on which mortgage there is an attorney's fee of twenty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

ORIENTAL LAZINESS.

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK RARELY STANDS UP.

The Merchant Sits While Serving Customers—Sultans Sit on Divan—The Farmer Spends His Garden While Squatting Cross-Legged on the Ground.

Sultan's People All Sit.

It is impossible for people of the Western country, with their habits of stirring, bustling industry, and their indisposition to allow a single moment of time to go to waste, to appreciate the indolence that pervades all classes of people in the East. The philosopher Buckle, with an ingenious refinement that does credit to his mental acuteness, finds in the climate of a country a reason for almost any and every peculiarity of character, and there is no doubt, much importance to be attached to this consideration. But the climate is not wholly responsible, for in India the sun is as hot as in any part of the world, and yet the people have habits of industry that contrast strongly with the constitutional indolence displayed everywhere in Turkey, and the countries which are now or at one time have been under Turkish control. For the "unspeakable Turk" is not only himself utterly averse to any exertion, but has the property of being able to communicate his aversion in this particular to others, and it is only a question of time when all with whom he comes in contact become like him; not exactly, perhaps, but sufficiently so for the resemblance to be recognized.



A WATER SELLER PLAYING HIS TRADE.

able Turk" is not only himself utterly averse to any exertion, but has the property of being able to communicate his aversion in this particular to others, and it is only a question of time when all with whom he comes in contact become like him; not exactly, perhaps, but sufficiently so for the resemblance to be recognized.

To strangers it is a matter of the utmost astonishment how lazy a Turk can be, and how repugnant to the Turkish intellect the idea of any sort of exertion can become. In the land of the Sultan nobody runs save on the most urgent provocation, and when walking is done it is under mental protest. Sitting is better than standing, and lying down preferable to either. To one who has never tried it, the Turkish plan of sitting presents difficulties that are not easily surmounted. In the first place, Western knee joints seem to lack the power of adaptation to circumstances that characterizes the knees of the Orient. When seating himself according to the formula in such cases made and provided, the Turk will first cross his legs, then, by gradual and graceful gradations, and not too rapidly, will allow the weight of his body to descend upon them until firmly settled on the floor or divan, where he is not only solidly established, but has before him an improvised table, on which he can deposit his pipe and tobacco, his glass of liquid refreshment, or even utilize as a writing desk. His knees are flat on the ground, his whole picture one of solid contentment and comfort. The man from Western climes tries it and finds his knees sticking out at an acute angle, anything but graceful or pleasant, while in ten minutes his back will ache in the most distressing manner, and the pains in his legs and feet will compel him to rise and walk for relief. But to a Turk, squatting cross-legged on the ground is the acme of satisfaction; he will remain in this position all day long, and then rise and shuffle off in his awkward slippers as though stiffness of the joints were an unknown quantity.

The national posture has an important effect on business, or what passes for business, in the land of the true believer, for, as far as possible, everything is done sitting down. In a Turkish bazaar the shops are all small, to accommodate the bustling



THE MERCHANT AND HIS CUSTOMER.

ness to the posture that is preferred to all others. Of course, if the Turk could transact business lying down, he would like that even better than sitting, but the impracticability of such a thing is recognized even by the Turk himself, so, perforce, he sits, and adapts his shop to himself in such a way that when Allah sends a customer the shopkeeper is not obliged to get up to wait on him. His whole stock in trade is within reach of his hands, and when anything is wanted he simply reaches out and gets it, takes another whiff of his pipe and waits for the customer to buy. If the latter does so well and good; if not, no change is

observable in the demeanor of the merchant; he is not visibly elated by a good day, nor visibly depressed when there are no customers. For "Allah is great and will send bread somehow." His fatalism is the secret of his equanimity, for he is perfectly convinced that if Allah means for him to get rich Allah will send him the customers, while if Allah has determined that he is to be or to remain poor no amount of exertion on his own part can frustrate the decrees of fate. The same philosophy influences his dealings with his customers. If they are to buy, it is kismet, and there is



A TURKISH SCHOOL.

no need for him to exert himself; if they are not to buy, he will have wasted his labor, so, Allah Bismillah, let them alone. And he does it, too, for if he were avaricious he could not display much less interest in the words and actions of his customers than he does.

When a customer enters an establishment where articles of value, such as jewels, carpets, arms, and the like are sold, there is a regular formula gone through, without which the transaction of business is supposed to be out of the question. The stranger comes in, and if noticed at all by the proprietor it is with a grave bow. A mat is indicated, on which the visitor squats as uncomfortably as he can, and an attendant brings a pipe and cup of coffee. The goods asked for are spread out on the floor between the two, and a serious business begins with smoking. After a few whiffs, the visitor asks how much he is expected to pay, and for a few moments the merchant smokes in silence, disregarding the question. It is repeated, when, after a sufficient interval has elapsed to satisfy his dignity and give him time to think the matter over, the dealer names a price about four or six times what he is quite willing to accept. If the visitor is experienced in Oriental dealing he will receive this announcement in solemn silence, and after due deliberation will make an offer of about one-fourth of the merchant's demand.

A basis is now laid for negotiations, and the dealer protests that he will be ruined by accepting one plaster less than the sum originally named, while the buyer declares that his offer is far beyond the value of the goods, and only prompted by the personal good-will he bears to the proprietor. Little by little one advances and the other recedes from the first prices, and after an enormous waste of time a bargain is concluded, the adjustment of the last plaster or two probably taking longer than all



THE LAZIEST OF ALL.

the rest of the transaction. As it is, both parties are generally well satisfied and separate, each imagining he has cheated the other.

In spite of their apparent indifference, the Turks are clever bargainers, and the outward show of contempt for such a paltry consideration as a few plasters does not prevent the keenest possible trafficking in order to gain a small advantage over a commercial adversary. But none of this is shown in the manner of dealing, for nothing could be cooler or more apparently nonchalant. They could give a New York stock broker



THE MERCHANT AND HIS CUSTOMER.

many points in concealing their real feelings, and still not seem "fuddled." The Turk is not in the least excitable, and things that cause the people of other countries to grow wild with enthusiasm hardly make him raise his eyebrows. Nor is this lack of emotion in him due to self-control; it is simply his nature; he does not care. He has an idea, tolerably well defined, that the universe will go on about as well without him, and so he does not worry when things go against him nor become much elated when they are in his favor.

It would seem unreasonable under these circumstances that any Turk should ever grow rich, but among the

merchants of the capital and leading seaports there are many wealthy men, who have become rich in spite not only of their natural indifference to their surroundings, but also of the exorbitant taxes levied by the Government. For when the Turk is a money-maker at all he is exceedingly close. Even the Greek, who has the reputation of being the sharper of the Orient, is not shrewder at a bargain than the Turk. But to the latter the value of time is an unknown quantity, nor can he be the least be made to understand that others regard time as money. It is a matter of supreme satisfaction, therefore,



A TURKISH SCHOOL.

to him to defer even the consideration of the most important and pressing affairs, and when a Turk succeeds in putting off until the day after tomorrow what ought to have been done the week before last he regards himself as having achieved a triumph of intellect. It is thus about as easy to hurry a Turk as to hasten the march of the seasons. He cannot be hurried. Whether the affair is that of buying a handful of tobacco for his pipe, or of negotiating a treaty for the salvation of Constantinople from the Russians, he is going to take his time about it, and to every effort to hasten matters he will oppose a passive resistance far more effective than the most active antagonism.

Indolence is reflected in every grade and class of the people. The street porter sits down and smokes while



STREET PORTER SITTING DOWN AND SMOKING.

waiting for Allah to send him a job; the donkey boy lies down. Nobody stands up to do anything that by any stretch of ingenuity can possibly be accomplished while seated. Carpenters sit down to saw and plane a board, shuffling inconveniently along on their hams as the necessities of their work demand; when on guard in positions that do not demand constant watchfulness the Bash-Bazook sentinels squat cross-legged on the pavement, smoking their pipes or cigarettes.

The triumph of laziness, however, is recorded by Olin, who, in his travels in the Orient, noticed in a province of Asiatic Turkey a farmer at work spading his garden. As any one knows who has tried it spading is not an easy task, and requires not only a considerable application of muscle, but in addition all the weight of the body to be thrown on the spade in order to force it through the soil. The labor-bating Turkish granger, however, unwilling to do violence to his own feelings or to set a bad example to the neighbors by standing up to work, managed to accomplish his job, after a fashion, while squatting on the earth. He had two instruments, one resembling a spade, but with a short handle, the other much like a small hatchet. With the latter he chopped out a square block of soil, and this accomplished, he laid down the hatchet, took a whiff of his pipe, and with the spade turned over the block he had detached. He thus worked slowly backwards, turning the earth as he went, and signally triumphing in his ability to farm without standing up to do it.

This, however, is only an extreme case, for, from the Sultan who squats on a divan while receiving Ministers of State, to the barefooted beauty, who is never represented save as reclining among her cushions, everybody sits, and everybody regards any occupation at which he cannot work while seated as fit only for an infidel and unbelieving dog.

Whimsical Fashion.

After all, it must be admitted that extravagance has its advantages; so far as the world at large is concerned, the spend-thrift does it more good than the miser. Every change in fashion gives labor and livelihood to many waiting hands. If women are extravagant in matters of dress—and men too, for that matter—it directly benefits other and poorer women. It also benefits the weary manufacturer, who spends his life chasing this fickle dame and trying to arrive each season with her. If successful, he makes "a bit of the season" and is encouraged to keep on at a rate faster than any exposition flier. If he fails, we only wonder why he "didn't know that style would never go," and his only resource is to try again for the elusive Madame Fashion, who cannot always escape. It is wearisome work following fashion's chances, but, on the other hand, such faithful followers often are repaid royally and reap many golden dollars for their ideas thus carried out.

Good Dog.

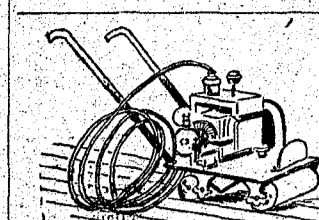
Mrs. Jennie P. Lane, of Smethport, Pa., has a big Newfoundland dog which is a first-class substitute for a nurse. It takes the baby riding in the carriage every day. The dog holds the handle with its teeth and wheels the coach as carefully as the infant's mother could.

A wise employer may learn much from a clerk.

ELECTRIC FLOOR-PLANER.

The Lawn-Mower Principle Applied to a Planing Tool.

Applying the lawn-mower principle to the making of a planing tool, a Scotch engineer, Malcolm Sutherland, of Dumbarton, has designed



THE ELECTRIC FLOOR-PLANER.

the rather unique piece of apparatus shown in the annexed sketch, and consisting, in brief, of an electrically driven revolving cutter, mounted in a frame on rollers, which, by means of handles, can be moved about in exactly the same way and quite as easily, it is claimed, as the garden tool mentioned. The lawn-mower resemblance, in fact, is perfect. The frame, or rather base plate, is of steel, and carries the cutter on its under side, while the motor is placed on top and drives the cutter through intervening gear wheels, giving it a speed of 3,000 revolutions per minute. The hind roller of the base plate, which follows in the cut, is fitted with eccentric journals, so that by moving a lever, they can be raised or lowered, and the depth of cut nicely adjusted. The principal field of the machine—the one, in fact, for which it was specially designed—is the planing of ships' decks, taking off the pitch and inequalities of the seams of deck plank after being laid and calked. This work has usually to be done under circumstances of considerable inconvenience and disagreeableness, the carpenter having to go down on his knees, driving a jack-plane before him, together with wood shavings and other things less clean. Ordinary floor planing, however, can obviously be done by the machine with fully as good results, so that it is not necessarily restricted to shipyard use.

Bees and Honey.

In putting away empty combs for future use, sprinkle a little dry salt over and into them, and put them in a dry place, says the American Cultivator. This will help to keep out the moth, and as it will shake out when they are taken down for use it will do no harm, and, in fact, the bees will like a little salt. Although it has often been asserted that the honey bee gets no honey or nectar to convert into honey from the blossoms of the red clover, we do not consider this proved. It may be that some of the stems of the bloom are not as long as others, or that in some the nectar rises higher, and certainly this is apt to be the case with the second crop clover, but it is very certain that honey bees may always be found in a red clover field when in bloom, while if they could obtain nothing there, their instinct would teach them to avoid it.

Some practical bee-keepers, who measured the depth of the corolla of the clover blossom, or the length of the bee's proboscis, though they may know from experience the length of its sting, are very sure that they do make honey from the red clover. There are a great many patent bees upon the market, and some highly recommended that have not been patented, but the hive that suits the greatest number of experienced bee-keepers is the safest one for the beginner to use until he has had experience enough to suggest his own improvements. Whatever the form adopted use none but the best stock, and have them well made by a good workman.

Heat and Thirst in India.

The handling of a gun after the sun had played upon it for an hour or two was sufficiently warm work when done in glistening fashion, and with the least possible contact with the metal of barrel or trigger guard; and sudden clutching of a barrel suggested collision with the wrong end of a red-hot poker. And the thirst! When once the man who is out in that heat yields to the temptation of his water, or cold tea, or fruit juice, and water bottle, he is thereafter for the rest of that day a lost creature, the slave of any fluid with which he can wet his parching lips and allay his insatiable thirst. Then would he drink kerosene, or ink, or sherry at eighteen pence a quart, or an abomination that possessed, in his view, the indispensable qualification of being liquid. So, too, will the natives—the mahouts and others—descend from the elephants, and drink greedily from any fetid pool, though death be in the cup.—Blackwood's Magazine.

No Wonder.

After a dinner at Lord Dunsarvan's (Lady Morgan writes in her diary), I met the redoubtable Dan O'Connell. Dan is not brilliant in private life, not even agreeable. He is timid, silent, unassuming, apparently absorbed, and an utter stranger to the give-and-take chain of good society. I said so to Lord Clanricarde, who replied: "If you knew how I found him this morning! His hall, the very steps of his door, crowded with his clientele. He had a word or a written order for each, then hurried off to the law courts, thence to the improvement society, and was the first guest here to-day. Two hours before, he was making that clever but violent speech to Mr. La Touche; and now no wonder that he looks like an extinct volcano."

Coins Issued by Private Mints.

The constitution of the United States provides that no State shall coin money; but it seems that individuals might do so on all at least the time of the late civil war. Of course, it has always been against the law to counterfeit or imitate the coinage of the United States, and so, necessarily, a coin is used by a private mint would have to be so distinct in shape or markings as to show that it was not intended to pass as Federal money. For this reason the \$50 dollar gold coins or tokens issued by several private mints in California during the flush times of the '60's were octagonal in shape. Gold coins were also issued by the

Mo-mous of Utah at about the same time, and the same thing had been done by parties in Georgia and North Carolina.

Probably the latest of these private mints was the one established in Denver in the early '60's. It is not that the coinage of this establishment being brought to the attention of Secretary Chase, that eminent financier was much astonished to find a respectable firm of bankers engaged in making and uttering money, and was still further surprised when the Attorney General of the United States declared they had the right to do so.

This incident caused the passage of a law absolutely prohibiting individuals from issuing or circulating anything intended in any manner to serve as money.—Washington Star.

A LIFE-SAVING KITE.

A Device for Connecting a Wrecked Vessel with the Shore.

Experiments were made with this arrangement on some islands in the East River, New York City, to test its efficacy, says the Scientific American. The kite employed in the test was constructed of three sticks, each seven feet long, so joined that the arrangement can be folded into a small package of convenient shape. Oiled muslin is used for covering, and the tail is made of clothesline knotted in loops.

In sending up the kite, which is designed to stand a wind of fifty miles an hour, the three bridle strings on each side are connected to a single line, each of which leads to a separate reel, provided with a brake and ratchet, as shown in the detailed view. By means of the cord the kite can be held at almost any angle to the wind.

The weight of the buoy is a little less than the lifting power of the kite, when the forward movement of the latter is arrested, so that ordinarily the buoy will be held down to the water by the life line, although the kite can drag it over reefs, bars and floating spars, obstructions which stop such devices as self-propelling



LIFE-SAVING KITE.

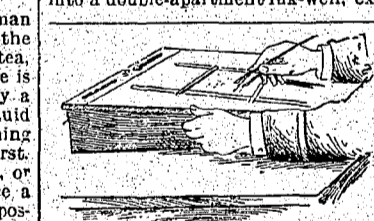
torpedoes, etc. When the kite is traveling, its lifting power diminishes, and it simply tows the buoy, so that it is possible to take ashore in this way a much heavier life than can be sent by rocket or shot.

THE AMBOGRAPH.

With It One May Write Two Copies at the Same Time.

The biograph, invented by Marquis Fendi of Rome, has found a rival in the ambograph, which is the invention of M. Berjonneau, a Frenchman, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Two copies of manuscript can be written at the same time and by one operation on any size paper.

The ambograph comes in the shape of a desk top which can be placed on any table. The desk contains all the necessary mechanism, which simply consists of a series of symmetrical rules, adjusted by springs, and a press button and wheel on the left side, with which the rules are adjusted to the sheets of paper, and the lines turned. The penholder is provided with a clever device by which it accommodates two pens, one writing below the other, after being dipped into a double-apartment ink-well, ex-



THE AMBOGRAPH.

pressly made for immersing the two pen points properly. The top pen writes on the upper sheet, the lower pen on the sheet below. When the first line is finished, the writer turns the small wheel on the left, and the paper adjusts itself for the next line, as is done in a type-writing machine. When the pages are finished they are taken out, two new ones inserted, and the operation begins again. So far, the ambograph is the cheapest and most simple of the various double-writing machines that have been invented.

How Careless!

A new play was running through the head of Henry J. Byron, the dramatist, as he was walking through Pall Mall, when a friend stopped him and said: "I am in grief." "What is it?" asked Byron, mistily. "I lost my father last week," said the man. "Too bad, too bad," said Byron, with an air of absent sympathy. "Very sorry." Then he walked on and continued to think about his play. Three weeks later he happened to be again in Pall Mall, when the same man came up to him and said: "More misfortune." "Eh?" said Byron, absent-mindedly. "I have just lost my mother," said the man, lugubriously. "Dear me!" said the dramatist, petulantly. "You lost your father only a little while ago. What an exceedingly careless man you are."

Speed of Sailing Vessels.

The greatest speed attained by sailing ships, according to Mulhall, was by the James Baines, 420 miles in twenty-four hours, and Flying Cloud, 412. The Red Jacket ran 2,280 miles in seven days, averaging 326 miles a day.

LONG AND SHORT OF IT.

Big Carter and Little Murphy. Two Famous Base-Ball Players.

The athlete is born, not made, and his size has nothing to do with his ability. This is most strikingly shown in the accompanying picture of midget Murphy and sky-scraper Carter, the two best base-ball players that have worn the Yale blue in many years. They are the spectacular long and short of it. A more laughable contrast in the athletic line it would be hard to imagine than when this pair used to walk on the field together. Carter is just one foot taller than Murphy. Carter stands 6 feet 4 inches when he is not stretching himself, and 5 feet 4 inches is the best Murphy can do without French heels. The long pitcher weighs 170 pounds, the little shortstop 125 pounds. The histories of this pair are known to every "beeler" of college base-ball. Carter has played ball ever since he could walk. When he came to Yale, three years ago, he showed that he could play any position on the diamond, and was the best catcher on the field in his first year in college. Last year he made a wonderful record as a pitcher, having more strike outs to his credit than any twirler in the country.



W. B. CARTER. WALTER CARTER.

Little Murphy also made the nine in his freshman year, and played four years, first in the center field and then shortstop. He was captain of the Yale Club in his junior year, and was one of the most brilliant college shortstops in base-ball history. Carter and Murphy are probably the tallest and shortest players in the field to-day. Carter lives in Brooklyn, and is a son of Walter S. Carter, the prominent lawyer of the New York firm of Carter, Hughes & Kellogg. Murphy lives in New Haven, and is a brother of Mike Murphy, the athletic trainer.

MUSIC IN HIS HEELS.

Stood on His Hands, and Performed "Home, Sweet Home" on the Organ.

This is Colonel Julian K. Larke, a journalist and veteran of the Crimean war. Col. Larke is a gray-haired man, full of reminiscences and very fond of music. He often plays the organ for secret societies. Recently a big society gave a swell reception, and the Colonel furnished the organ music. After the wine had been flowing steadily for an hour, and the banquet had disappeared, a veteran amused them all by walking on his hands. The Colonel was seated at



THE VETERAN AT THE ORGAN.

the organ, trying to find the lost chord, but he stopped the search long enough to gaze at the hand-walking feat.

"You can't beat that, Colonel," some one said in jest.

"Oh, can't I? You don't know me. I am an athlete," he replied, modestly.

Much Badinage Followed, and Finally

the Colonel said if someone would blow the organ pedals for him he would show them a trick he used to do in England.

The pedals were worked and the Colonel leaped into the center of the room as agile as a squirrel. Rising lightly on his hands, his feet in the air, he walked quickly to the organ and to the astonishment of every one played "Will Never Get Drunk Any More." Still standing on his hands he walked to the center of the room and turned a half dozen handsprings. Considering his advanced age and the fact that his body is filled with leaden bullets, it was a most wonderful feat.

Took It for a Green Goods Factory.

Some of the discussions called forth by the exhibition in store windows of currency of high denomination are very interesting, and the arguments occasionally become very warm. Presumably this is the object of the storekeepers, and if it is their device is certainly successful in the extreme. There is a most amusing story told of a leading St. Louis merchant who from time to time draws a few thousand dollars from the bank in currency and spreads the bills around in his window. A Southern man, who had received green goods circulars from time to time, supposed he had accidentally stumbled upon the headquarters of one of the operators, and accordingly wrote a confidential letter to the merchant asking for his terms for a supply. The letter has been shown around a good deal and is evidently genuine.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A MOTHER'S STORY.

HAPPINESS COMES AFTER YEARS OF SUFFERING.

The Terrible Experience of a Well-known Official's Wife—A Story That Appeals to Every Mother in the Land.

From the Chattanooga, Tenn., Press.

No county official in East Tennessee is better known and more highly esteemed than Mr. J. C. Wilson, Circuit Court Clerk of Rhea County, at Dayton, the home of Mr. Wilson. He enjoys the confidence and respect of all classes, and in the business community his word is as good as his bond. Just now Mr. Wilson is receiving heartiest congratulations from his numerous friends because of the restoration to robust health of his estimable wife, who has a very long and helpless invalidity. Mrs. Wilson's high standing in society, and her many lovely traits of character have won her a host of friends, and her wonderful recovery has attracted widespread attention. As the friends of the invalid lady, the remedy that has effected her remarkable cure, a reporter was sent to Dayton to interview Mrs. Wilson. In order that the general public might have the benefit of the experience and be made aware of the treatment that wrought such a marvelous change in her condition. The reporter was welcomed at the Wilson home, and the charming lady, with becoming modesty and grace gave the history of her affliction and the manner in which she was relieved.

"Yes," said Mrs. Wilson, "I was for eight years an invalid with one of the most distressing and disabling ailments. For eight years I limped around, dragging myself with difficulty and pain out of bed. My little ones went untrained and were greatly neglected, while I looked listlessly and dubiously at the cheerless prospect before me and them. I suffered the most intense pains in the small of my back, and these seemed even greater in the region of the stomach, extending down to the groin. I suffered from indigestion, nervousness, despair is no word for the feeling caused by that dreadful sensation of weakness and helplessness I constantly experienced.

I was treated for my trouble by several local physicians, but they were able to give me only temporary relief by the use of sedatives and narcotics. I had almost given up all hope of ever securing permanent relief when I saw an account in the Press of our which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had effected. I decided to try them, as I knew the lady who had been cured and had great confidence in her statement. I began to take the pills in October, 1894, and in two months I was doing my usual work and attending to the children, without any bad effects or weakness such as I had formerly experienced. Hitherto, I had been unable to retain any food, but now my appetite grew stronger, and with it came back that old healthy and hearty tone of the stomach. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me, and I assure you the cure has brought a great change in our home. I can now rejoice in my husband's success, for I feel that I have something to live for. Who has a better right to feel this than a mother? One thing more, I have recommended these pills to others, and many of the women of Dayton have taken them with good results, and it is a treat to me to pleasure to recommend to every suffering woman a remedy that has done so much for me.

An analysis proves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain a condensed form of all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and re-restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus's dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous indigestion, the after effects of the grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale, and allow complexion, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases resulting from a vitiated humor in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipels, etc. They are also a life for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, etc., and a form of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred, and the price is 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

In a City Yard.

It was not a spacious place—only a long narrow strip of ground running from the house to a back alley; yet to my young eyes it seemed a paradise. Against the rear wall of the house apricot trees were trained, and an arbor, covered by grapevines, shaded the brick walk that led to the back ways fluttering back and forth from the pathway to a pigeon cot at the end of the yard. Between arbor and the side fences were several fruit trees, but the ever-to-be-remembered ones, the champions, were great plum trees, which bore big, oval plums. In the flickering shade of the trees a kind of grandstand, heretofore, with a wonderful machine to look off the fruit for the expectant children surrounding him. Ah, those were pleasant days, when comfort outranked show, and when had time to carry out their little hobbies. Nowadays grandfathers with pastoral tastes spend some of their money on places that vary in extent from little suburban lots to grounds from time to time draw a few thousand dollars from the bank in currency and spreads the bills around in his window. A Southern man, who had received green goods circulars from time to time, supposed he had accidentally stumbled upon the headquarters of one of the operators, and accordingly wrote a confidential letter to the merchant asking for his terms for a supply. The letter has been shown around a good deal and is evidently genuine.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Adapted to Condition.

The leading physical characteristics of animals are adapted to their habits and conditions. The torch fish is a deep sea fish carrying on his nose an organ which he can illuminate with a phosphorescent light or extinguish at pleasure. He does not use a lantern to guide him on his nocturnal course in the dark depths of ocean; or to enable him to look around him; but when meal time comes, he lights up to attract small fishes, which, mistaking the lantern for a phosphorescent insect, dart straight for it only to find their way into his capacious jaws. The mode in which the lantern is lighted and extinguished is not yet understood.

The Building Expands.

The Capitol of Hartford, Conn., is of marble. Local engineers claim that it expands an inch to each 100 feet, being three inches longer in summer than in winter.

In Southern California there is an immense mass of hardened lava that looks exactly like an inverted cup in an enormous saucer.

Professional Forgers.
A band of professional forgers, before starting out, always agree upon a basis of division of all moneys obtained on their forgery paper, writes Robert Flanagan, the famous detective in the North American Review. The division might be about as follows: For a presenter, where the amount to be drawn does not exceed \$2,000, 15 to 25 per cent.; but where the amount to be drawn is from \$2,000 to \$5,000 and upward, the presenter receives from 35 to 45 per cent. The price goes up as the risk increases, and it is generally considered more of a risk to pass a check of a larger denomination than a smaller one. The middleman gets from 15 to 25 per cent. His work is more and his responsibility is greater, but the risk is less. Middlemen are plenty, but the presenters are scarce. The "shadow," when one accompanies the band, is sometimes paid a salary by the middleman and also his expenses, but at other times he is allowed a small percentage, not to exceed 5 per cent., and his expenses, as with ordinary care his risk is very slight. The backer and forger get the balance, which usually amounts to 40 to 60 per cent. The expenses that have been advanced the men who go on the road are usually deducted at the final division.

Money in Winter Wheat—100 Bu.
That's the way. Farmers who sold Salzer's new World's Fair wheat report it yielded all the way from 40 to 70 bush. per acre, and a good many are so enthusiastic over it, in wheat, that they claim 100 bush. can be grown per acre. The monster winter rye yields 70 bush. per acre, which pays tremendous profits. The John A. Salzer Seed Co., a Cross, Wis., send their fall catalog and samples of wheat and rye for postage.

The Latest.
A shorthand typewriter is the latest invention.

It's Hood's that Cures
The combination, proportion and process by which Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared are peculiar to itself. Its record of cures is unequalled. Its sales are

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
the largest in the world. The testimonials received by its proprietors by the hundreds, telling the story that Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures are unparalleled in the history of medicine, and they are solid facts.

Hood's Pills cure constipation, indigestion.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures
Irregularity, Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility, Kidney Complaints in either sex. Every time it will relieve.

Backache, Faintness,
Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues." These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some degeneration of the Uterus, or

Womb Troubles.
Every woman, married or single, should read and read "Woman's Friend," Periodic, Duty," an illustrated book of 30 pages, containing important information that every woman should know about herself. We send it free to any reader of this paper.

All druggists sell the Pinkham medicine. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.
Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed in two cases (both thunderbolts). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

LINEAR CURE
REVERSIBLE

The "LINEAR" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn. They are made of fine cloth, and are fitted to the neck and arms. They are sold by all druggists. A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-five Cents. Name and address, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., 25 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.

\$10 PAYS FOR A 5-LINE
The "LINEAR" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn. They are made of fine cloth, and are fitted to the neck and arms. They are sold by all druggists. A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-five Cents. Name and address, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., 25 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.

OWEN ELECTRIC BELT
Says: "They are the Best." Get a catalogue by writing to OWEN ELECTRIC BELT CO., 200 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ELLY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH
PRICE 50 CENTS. ALL DRUGGISTS

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumption and people who have a cough, cold, or asthma, should use PISO'S Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands of cases. It is not a cure, but a relief. It is sold everywhere, 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

IT'S A PALACE OF VICE

NEW YORK'S GAMBLING HOUSE FOR WOMEN.

Splendid and Luxurious Furniture and Costly Fittings Make It a Royal Resort—In the Monte Room—Leaders of Fashionable Society Go There.

Where Women Gamble.

Gambling is a vice which is generally associated with men rather than women, and one which the fair sex rarely, it is supposed, indulges in. Of late years, however, women in New York have engaged in gambling so extensively that one of the most splendid resorts in that city is a gambling house fitted up exclusively for women's use. It is a four-story brown stone front and after ringing the bell the visitor is admitted to the vestibule. Here she is met by a colored woman known as "flat-nosed She," who carefully scrutinizes her. If the visitor is found all right she is then given entrance to the hall.

To the left is the parlor, which runs the entire length of the first floor. It is gorgeously fitted up. Heavy velvet carpets hide the floor. Mirrors running from the floor to the ceiling are on every side. Heavy curtains shield the windows. The great chandeliers which hang from the ceiling are of polished brass and cut glass. Rare marble statues deprive otherwise gloomy corners of their somberness. Expensive paintings dot the walls between the mirrors. A great clock stands between the two windows opening to the rear of the house. A picture of Mebistopheles

is blazoned on the glass face of the clock. He holds in his right hand four aces. The joker of the deck of cards is dancing a jig on his forked tail. At his feet is a pile of gold. That is the only suggestion in the parlor of the true nature of the house.

The main room on the second floor is half as large as the parlor. It is called "the faro room." Three heavy sets of curtains bar the windows. The light is supplied by eleven incandescent lamps arranged in a circle, like a ring of diamonds, about a rod of gold. There are two faro layouts, one at either end of the room.

Immediately back of this room is a smaller room known as "the little poker-room." There are four tables in this room; each table has a colored female attendant.

The Monte Parlor.

The back stair run up to the second floor. In the corner of this landing is a marble figure of Venus with a green band painted around the neck. The third floor is arranged differently from the second floor. The small room at the head of the front stairs is a toilet room. The room adjoining is known as "the monte parlor." There are no chairs in this room. In place of wall paper the walls are covered with cards. The word "monte" is spelled on the

wall in aces. There are three monte layouts, one on each side of the room save that on which is the entrance. The juggler of the cards stands with her back to the wall. The players stand in front of the board beyond a chalk-line, which is drawn on the floor two feet from the board. There are only two attendants in this room.

The largest room on this floor adjoins the monte-room. It is known as the "miscellaneous room." It has nine tables in it, which may be used for any game desired.

The remaining room on this floor is a very small room in the front of the house. Only the best known of the players are allowed to enter it. It is known as "the millionaire mansion." It is in it that the largest games in the house are played. If several players wish to play a game that practically has no limit, they get this room.

The house has a splendid restaurant in which the finest products of the market are served there free of charge to the players. There are two big tables and three small ones in that room. All liquors and wines, except champagne, are free. Champagne costs five dollars a bottle. Cigarettes are heaped about the tables on small silver platters. Back of the restaurant is the smoking room. It is a small room filled with cushions and divans. There is a large silver tray on a small table in the center of the room, which is filled

with the various brands of cigarettes. Over the table are the words, "It has all gone up in smoke."

Back of the smoking-room is the most important room in the place. It is a little cubby hole not over ten feet square. In one corner is a big safe, on which are painted in red letters the words: "Monte Carlo—try to break it." The room is the office of the proprietor. Any guest having any complaint to make about alleged unfair play, discourteous treatment on the part of an attendant or discomfort due to the management of the house, goes to this office and states her grievance. The woman in the office is known as Madam Hart. She listens patiently to all complaints, and if the house is in the wrong, the matter is speedily set right. If the guest is wrong Madam Hart never fails to promptly tell her so.

Appearance of the Dealers.
All the dealers in charge of the tables are dressed alike. Their gowns resemble in many respects the dresses of the colored servants. They wear nothing on their heads, however. Their gowns are of plain black without pockets. The sleeves are tight-fitting and extend only to the elbows. The forearms and hands are bare. The gowns button in the back and are severely plain in front. This does away with any opportunity to smuggle cards out of sight. These dealers range in age from twenty to thirty. None of the dealers ever speak to a player save in regard to the game. The class of women who frequent this house are far above the ordinary run of female residents of New York. Many of them are women of position as well as wealth. They are women whose husbands are familiar figures about town and who are themselves leaders of fashionable society.

Best Butter Producer.
A comparison of the yields of digestible matter produced by mangels,

WOMEN AT THE ROULETTE TABLE IN A NEW YORK GAMBLING DEN.

sugar beets and silage, corn when grown under similar conditions, and also a comparison of the merits of roots and silage for the production of milk and butter, was recently made at the Pennsylvania experiment station, with the following result: In a feeding trial involving two lots of five cows each, and covering three periods of twelve days, 100 pounds of digestible matter in the silage ration produced 131.92 pounds of milk and 7.21 pounds of butter, while an equal amount of digestible matter in the form of roots produced 137.36 pounds of milk and 6.53 pounds of butter—a difference in the butter of 10.4 per cent. But when the two lots of cows were fed alike on a combination ration of beets and silage, the silage lot produced, per 100 pounds of digestible matter consumed, 139 pounds of milk and 6.74 pounds of butter, and the roots lot 150 pounds of milk and 6.46 pounds of butter, thus showing an apparent superiority of the cows constituting the silage lot. When this is taken account of, it leaves a net gain in feeding value of the silage over the roots of 5 per cent. The cost of an acre of beets is \$56.07, while that of an acre of corn is \$21.12, which fairly proves that the latter is not only the cheapest but is fully as effective as beets for the production of milk or butter.—Connecticut Farmer.

Profits in Pecan-Raising.
A Texas man who has a pecan orchard in hearing has the following to say about it:

I am more than satisfied with my investment in pecans in this section, along the valley of the Pecan bayou, in Brown county, and were it possible for me to put in double the amount of land I now have (which is 400 acres, with 11,000 trees on same), I would certainly embark in a similar enterprise. As to the amount of the trade in pecans I am not prepared to give you any definite information, but I can say there was one year heit at Brownwood alone that was shipped out \$55,000 worth of pecans in a season. I will present some figures to show the profits that can be obtained from an acre of trees when they come into full bearing.

Twenty-seven trees can be grown in one acre. When they come into full bearing these trees will each yield annually about eight bushels (some near as much as twelve bushels). This makes 216 bushels to the acre. Extra large nuts bring from \$4 to \$6 per bushel, while small nuts bring from \$1.50 to \$3. Suppose we estimate the value at \$4. This would give you for one year's crop \$864. The cost of gathering would be nominal, say \$64, as a patent sweep could be constructed to sweep them off the ground after the first frost, which opens the burrs. This leaves a net amount of \$800 per acre. Suppose we take off \$400 for contingencies, and we have \$400 income from one acre. I would rather have a pecan farm than stock in any bank.—San Antonio Express.

The Causes of Fainting.
Fainting proceeds from different causes, the most common being a disturbance of the circulation of the blood in the brain. For an ordinary fainting fit lay the patient flat, Great harm has often resulted from the treatment by ignorant persons in trying to make the patient sit up, or propping up the head on pillows. To send the blood back from the heart to the brain, the flat posture is absolutely necessary. Let the patient lie so that the feet are higher than head, throw the clothes about the chest and throat open, sponge the face with cold water and give some cold water to drink.

CROP OUTLOOK.

Drought in the West Has Ruined Much Vegetation Beyond Hope.

The weather bureau, in its review of the weather and crop indications issued from Chicago for the week, says: On the Pacific coast, in the plateau regions, west Gulf States and Atlantic coast from Virginia northward, except in the extreme Southwest, New England, the week has been cooler than usual. The Upper Missouri Valley and Middle Rocky Mountain slope country to the South Atlantic coast, including the central valleys and lake regions, the week was warmer than usual. While more than the usual amount of rain fell during the week over a considerable portion of the Southern States and over limited areas in the Ohio, upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, there has been less than the usual amount over much the greater portion of the country. Exceptionally heavy rains fell in eastern Virginia, eastern North Carolina, Louisiana and Texas, and copious showers occurred over portions of Ohio, Indiana and on the middle Atlantic coast. Over an extensive area in the West, east, portions of Nebraska, Missouri and Western Tennessee, there was no appreciable rainfall during the week.

Grains have been relieved over the greater part of Iowa and in portions of North Dakota, Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, but continue in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Southern Illinois, Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, West Virginia, New York, New Jersey and in portions of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana. Besides the disastrous effects of drought to crops in the States named, plowing for fall seeding is being retarded. Unfavorable reports are also received from Kansas, where corn is being generally cut to save fodder. In the southern end of the State, where the crop is threatened in some localities, the corn is reported to be in excellent condition, and an unusually heavy yield in sections is now practically assured.

AVAILABLE SUPPLIES OF GRAIN.
Bradstreet's Report on Stocks of Wheat, Corn and Oats.

Special cable and telegraphic advices to Bradstreet's, covering the principal crops of the world, in the United States, Canada and Europe, indicate the following changes in stocks of grain last Saturday, compared with the preceding Saturday:

Wheat, east of Rocky Mountains, 1,287,000 bushels. Corn, east of Rocky Mountains, 570,000 bushels. Oats, east of Rocky Mountains, 1,635,000 bushels. Wheat, west of Rocky Mountains, 4,000 bushels. Corn, west of Rocky Mountains, 1,250,000 bushels. Oats, west of Rocky Mountains, 1,250,000 bushels.

Larger increases of domestic wheat stocks east of the Rocky Mountains not reported in the official compilation of the United States. The increase in the United States includes 220,000 bushels at Newport News, 375,000 bushels in Chicago private elevators, 1,000,000 bushels in Minneapolis private elevators, 1,000,000 bushels in North-western private elevators and 100,000 bushels at Fort William, Ont.

CASH FOR UNCLE SAM.
Treasury Officials Count On Much from the Whiskey Tax.

There was great activity in the United States Internal Revenue Offices following the final passage of the tariff bill. Distillers were anxious to get their whiskey out of bond at the revenue officers' receipts. The receipts were phenomenally large. Commissioner Miller estimates receipts from the whiskey tax at about a million and a half dollars per day for twelve days. This will add about \$15,000,000 to the total revenue during August, and Commissioner Miller believes the figures may run even higher and carry the total for the month to \$30,000,000. The customs receipts will reach about \$10,000,000 at the present rate, and will make the total receipts \$42,000,000.

The tide has turned with the beginning of the new fiscal year in the foreign trade of the United States and the exports of the seven months ending July 31, showed almost exactly the same exports for both 1893 and 1894, the figures in the first case being \$427,611,944 and in the second \$427,142,417. The imports for the same period were \$2,838,574,189, and only \$2,819,553 in 1894. The falling off in articles imported free of duty for the seven months was about \$300,000,000, while in dutiable articles it was nearly \$500,000,000.

Expenditures thus far in August have been \$15,505,000, of which \$8,782,000 has been for pension payments. The total expenditures for the month will probably reach about \$25,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$14,000,000 and carrying the cash balance in the treasury to \$104,000,000.

Sparks from the Wires.
JOSEPH BOSHEK died at St. Louis of sunstroke.

WILLIAM CLIFTON, 74, veteran of the Mexican war, died at Decatur.

FREDERICK KETTER committed suicide at Waukegan, Ill., by taking poison.

A DEATH from cholera is reported at Amsterdam. Cholera is reported at Marseilles, France.

EIGHTY-EIGHT Coxswains sent to jail by the Maryland authorities were put to work on the public roads.

TWENTY-FIVE cases of cholera and several deaths from the same disease have been reported at Liege.

JOHN HANCOCK, a prominent merchant of Dubuque, Iowa, is dead. He was 70 years old, and was born in Lebanon, Ill.

DISCHARGED for drunkenness, Jailer Jerry Murphy liberated all the prisoners in the Leavenworth (Kan.) jail. Four voluntarily returned.

THREE boys, Frank Burns, William Sherry and Matthew Sherry, aged 10 to 12 years, were drowned while swimming in Bloody Run, near Norwood, O.

TERESITA CAUSIS, Garibaldi's daughter, is writing a life of her father. The work, it is said, will give the most intimate details of the career of the Italian patriot.

COL. JAMES H. PLATTE, president of the Denver Paper Mills Company, and who has served four terms in Congress, was drowned in Green Lake, Colo., while fishing.

DANIEL SMALL and Harvey Mills escaped from the asylum at Logansport, Ind. Small was sent back, but the treatment by ignorant persons in trying to make the patient sit up, or propping up the head on pillows. To send the blood back from the heart to the brain, the flat posture is absolutely necessary. Let the patient lie so that the feet are higher than head, throw the clothes about the chest and throat open, sponge the face with cold water and give some cold water to drink.

THE Chinese have apparently come to the conclusion that it is no longer safe to bring coolies into San Francisco, and the "merchants" are now coming by way of Mexico.

PAUL SCHUMACHER, aged 45, a carpenter, died of work and doze. He took morphine at Columbus, Ohio, and his body was found in a fence corner just out of the city limits.

IF THERE are any house-

keepers not using ROYAL BAKING POWDER, its great qualities warrant them in making a trial of it.

The ROYAL BAKING POWDER takes the place of soda and cream of tartar, is more convenient, more economical, and makes the biscuit, cake, pudding and dumpling lighter, sweeter, more delicious and wholesome.

Those who take pride in making the finest food say that it is quite indispensable therefor.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Heroic Measures.
Talking of obesity, recalls a story which seems to confirm the idea that afflicted ones have the means to cure in their own hands. M. de la Reynie, living one day in imagination, met a man of enormous obesity at the inn where they changed the horses on the road to Paris. He was a farmer, and he had with him two letters of recommendation from the governor of his province to the king's physician, and the other to a celebrated lawyer. When they arrived in Paris, La Reynie took the man to his own hotel, and assured him that he was in a position to help him in his quest. He at once led him to a dungeon where there was a jug of water and a piece of bread suspended by a string from the ceiling, and coolly imprisoned him. The man's protests and cries of rage were in vain. In the nature of things, he was presently compelled to attempt to get the only food he had, and, after numerous jumps and as many tumbles, he succeeded at length in gaining possession of the bread. After two months of this diet, and these gymnastics, La Reynie gave him liberty. The man, still hot with rage, threatened to complain to the police. "But why?" asked La Reynie. "You came to Paris to cure your obesity. You now stand before me as thin as a reed, and a young man. Besides that, here are documents to show that you have won the lawsuit you came about and which you told me on the journey you were so anxious to win. Amazed and stupefied, the farmer was only able to stammer to his thanks, and at once returned to his country home.

Unavailing Efforts.
Do not try to thwart nature: it is annoying to be either too fat or too thin, but either state is often impossible of remedy. No one can get against one's constitution. It stands to reason that if a man or woman comes of a big boned, stoutly-built stock he or she may reasonably be expected to inherit the tendency to corpulence. Conversely, a man is not likely to be a family stock which is notable for its thinness and slenderness, it may be, and generally is, worse than folly for him to expect, by any process of feeding or otherwise, to become a stout and well-favored person. So let us assume that the fact of nature, it is useless to attempt by diet or otherwise to reduce our bodies to very slim proportions. Many a man and woman has paid the penalty of such rashness by inducing an incurable disease. Yet it is the fact that even a fat body within its own limit may be possible to fatten up a thin person (within limits again) by a regular course of food. Whatever you eat is the way of eating, or fast, or fasting, you can never satisfy or, what is more to the purpose, permanently attain your aim by the use of drugs. If there is any cure for fatness at all, be sure it is to be found in the food, and in the food alone. Let us be sensible, then, and accept what we cannot remedy.

When the Liver Reprimands Us.
For our neglect of it by inflicting upon us sick headache, by drying the skin yellow, causing the tongue to be red, the breath, pains in the right side and souring the breath, we are little less than lunatics if we disregard the chastisement. If we call Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to our aid, tranquility and health follow speedily, and with the removal of the cause, no more of the parts also irregularity of the bowels, which invariably attends disorder of the liver. In malarial complaints the liver is always involved, and it is a fortunate circumstance that this anti-bilious medicine is also the standard specific in cholera, typhoid, malarial disease. Nor is it less efficacious for dyspepsia, failure of appetite and anorexia, nervousness and general debility. It renews the ability to sleep, and greatly promotes convalescence after wasting diseases.

An Egyptian Custom.
More than 1,000 years ago Herodotus observed a remarkable custom in Egypt, says Prof. Drummond. At a certain season of the year the Egyptians went into the desert, and set out branches from the wild palm, and, bringing them back to their gardens, waved them over the flowers of the date palm. Why they performed this ceremony they did not know, but they knew that the date palm, if left to itself, would be poor or wholly lost.

Herodotus offers the quaint explanation that along with these branches there came from the desert certain flies possessed of a certain vivifying virtue which somehow lent an exuberant fertility to the dates. But the true relation to the incantation is now explained. Palm trees, like human beings, are male and female. The garden plants, the date bearers, were female, the desert plants were male, and the waving of the branches over the females meant the transference of the fertilizing pollen from the one to the other.

A Reprieve of Ten Years.
An average business man's life can easily be lengthened ten years by the occasional use of Ripans Tablets. Do you know any one who wants those ten years?

And His Breakfast.
A fit of seasickness while crossing the English Channel caused Rev. Edward Gedge, of Rochester, England, to lose his sight.

Young women desiring to become nurses should address Polypathic Sanitarium, Chicago. See adv. in another col.

JAPANESE bamboo has been profitably grown in Louisiana.

Fossil, blazes have been unearthed in Kentucky.

Tables: 50c.

Everybody knows what a table is. And yet, there are many kinds of tables.

The word table originates from the Latin tabula, which means a board.

Tablet is another word. Originating from the French tablette. Literally, it means a shelf—a little table.

Table is also a French word. Originating from the Latin tabula, and is the plural of tabula.

Its relation to T-A-B-L-E and T-A-B-L-E-T is close and apparent.

The arbitrary use of the word table. Or tablets. As applied to medicinal Tablets, is a registered trade mark. Belonging to the

Ripans Chemical Company, proprietors of the Standard Family Medicine, Ripans Tablets, and everywhere at Fifty Cents—a box.

Learning did not count for much in Russia in the time of Peter the Great, even a prince knew little beyond the simplest rudiments of education. Men lived to be engaged in military, legal and clerical work, and in such high esteem that noblemen did not disdain to hold the office. As for dwarfs, the country was really alive with them. One old author says there was scarcely a nobleman in the land who did not possess one or more of these "frisks" of nature. At almost all state dinners, if these pygmies were fortunate enough to escape being served in a pie, it was their duty to stand behind their lord's chair holding his stool, box or awaiting his command. They were usually gayly dressed in a uniform or livery of very costly materials. In 1708 Prince Menshikov sent to his wife in Russia two dwarfs whom he had made prisoners of war in Poland. Accompanying the gift were the following lines: "I send you a present of two girls, one of whom is very small and can serve as a parrot. She is more talkative than is usual among such little people and can make much more sense than it was a real parrot." One of these dwarfs lived to be nearly a hundred years old. She had a babyish voice, and except when looking into her face, one would think her to be a child five or six years old.

Surely a Mistake.
Fool Mike was very ill—almost as ill as his wife's mother, and what that meant, for physically he was hardly more than a dwarf.

The doctor was called in, and after investigation informed Mrs. Mike that her husband was suffering from sciatica, a name which appeared to strike terror to the soul of the anxious woman.

"Act up!" said she. "Acting up!" replied the doctor. "Him," cried Mrs. Mike. "Ah, doctor, how can ye say that? A little man like Mike couldn't hold the name of it, much less th' disease that goes with it."

An Old, Old Story.
Here is an extract from the diary of a man who lived a hundred years ago: "Women grow more fat every day. Young ladies see n housework and learn to embroider, to play the piano and to flirt, while their mothers are engaged in all the drudgery of the household. They eschew all useful reading, and prefer French novels or English classics. In selecting husbands they choose dandies with social graces, rather than men with solid attainments. They are full of strange, whimsical notions peculiar to the age. This is very much like the growth of the pessimists of our own day."

One False Excursion South Via C. & O.
Round-trip tickets will be sold from all stations on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R.R. on Sept. 4th, Oct. 2nd, Nov. 6th, and Dec. 10th, for one fare to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida. Tickets good twenty days, and may be extended for an additional journey. For further particulars apply to any agent, or E. J. R. agent or this V. R. H. agent, Northern Passenger Agent, 170 E. Third street, St. Paul. Chicago city ticket office, 230 Clark street, or to CHARLES L. ECKHART, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

French Can't Stand It.
A body of Saharra troops is to be raised by France for service in her arid African possessions, where the heat is fatal to French soldiers.

Caprice of Old Ocean.
Coconuts and the nuts of the mahogany tree are often cast ashore on the coast of England, unpaired by their long journey.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

WHEN many copies of any book were required, during the days of manuscript, all the scribes in a monastery were assembled and wrote from the dictation of a reader.

No more potent charm can be found at beauty's shrine than an exquisitely lovely complexion, and this is universally followed by the use of Glens's Sulphur Soap.

"The men" you will always hear some woman say in every crowd, are all alike. This is not intended as a compliment, either.

A SURGEON'S KNIFE
gives you a feeling of horror and dread. There is no longer necessity for its use in many diseases formerly regarded as incurable without cutting.

The Triumph of Conservative Surgery is well illustrated by the fact that RUPTURE or Breach, is now radically cured without the use of the knife. Trusses can be thrown away! They are cured by the use of the new method, strapping and death.

TUMORS Ovarian, Fibroid (uterine) and many others are now cured without the use of the knife. Removed without the use of cutting operations.

PILE TUMORS, Fistula and other diseases of the rectum, are now cured without the use of the knife. Stricture of Urinary Passage is also removed without cutting in hundreds of cases. For pamphlet, references and all particulars, send 10 cents to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, 623 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

STONE now large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting.

Dr. J. H. McLean's LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM

ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE. The peerless remedy for diseases of the liver, kidneys and urinary organs.

Manufactured by THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING. 65 CORDOVAN. 25 CENTS. 35 CENTS. 45 CENTS. 55 CENTS. 65 CENTS. 75 CENTS. 85 CENTS. 95 CENTS. 1.00. 1.25. 1.50. 1.75. 2.00. 2.25. 2.50. 2.75. 3.00. 3.25. 3.50. 3.75. 4.00. 4.25. 4.50. 4.75. 5.00. 5.25. 5.50. 5.75. 6.00. 6.25. 6.50. 6.75. 7.00. 7.25. 7.50. 7.75. 8.00. 8.25. 8.50. 8.75. 9.00. 9.25. 9.50. 9.75. 10.00. 10.25. 10.50. 10.75. 11.00. 11.25. 11.50. 11.75. 12.00. 12.25. 12.50. 12.75. 13.00. 13.25. 13.50. 13.75. 14.00. 14.25. 14.50. 14.75. 15.00. 15.25. 15.50. 15.75. 16.00. 16.25. 16.50. 16.75. 17.00. 17.25. 17.50. 17.75. 18.00. 18.25. 18.50. 18.75. 19.00. 19.25. 19.50. 19.75. 20.00. 20.25. 20.50. 20.75. 21.00. 21.25. 21.50. 21.75. 22.00. 22.25. 22.50. 22.75. 23.00. 23.25. 23.50. 23.75. 24.00. 24.25. 24.50. 24.75. 25.00. 25.25. 25.50. 25.75. 26.00. 26.25. 26.50. 26

BIRDLES THE GLOBE

IS WHAT OUR NEWS SUMMARY DOES.

SOAP MEN COMPLAIN.

OVERSIGHT IN THE TARIFF BILL CAUSES TROUBLE.

Dutch Noble Without a Coronet Dies in Chicago Harbor—Dun & Co.'s Review of Trade—Trouble Over Vaccination in a Missouri Town.

Importers and merchants claim a serious blunder has been made in the tariff bill. Under the proposed law coconut oil is admitted free of duty, but soap which is the raw material of which the coconut oil is manufactured, is subjected to a duty of 30 per cent. Soap is the raw soap-dried product of the coconut and cannot be used for any other purpose than making coconut oil, which is chiefly used in the manufacture of soap. Soap is not prepared and cannot be used as a desiccated coconut, and has always been duty free. Twelve leading manufacturers telegraphing a protest to Washington urging a correction of what they believe to be an error made through ignorance of the articles.

DIES WITHOUT TITLE.

Baron Von Benckheim Passes Away on a Boat in Chicago Harbor.

Herr von Benckheim, who only lacked the coronet to be lord of a Netherlands barony, died in a ship in Chicago harbor the other day at sunrise. He was stricken with fever on route from Potosky to his wide estate in Kansas, and died the next day. He was a well-known figure in the city of the ordinary excursionists. Herr von Benckheim came from a family with a history as long as the story of the country in which he was born. His birth gave him the right to a peerage, but, by the curious manipulation of titles in the Netherlands, he was declared a pretender. All the other members of the family fared better than he at the time of the distinguished father's death, and taking his portion of the estate, he came to the United States to make a fortune. He came directly into Kansas, bought a tract of 1,000 acres as the sun over shore on, and stocked it with the best animals he could buy. This was near the town of Lincoln. For twenty-two years he lived there in seclusion, and produced a family of three girls and six boys. He built a great house, decorated it with the heirlooms of his ancestry, and planned this year to have his relatives over from the fatherland. They were to come at the end of the summer, and he was to have a grand reunion in this country there will be a funeral and a burial of the expectant host down in the province of Gelderland, where all the other von Benckheims for a dozen centuries are resting.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

The new tariff provides a definite basis for business. No supplemental legislation is thought possible in the near future. Large improvement has been expected from any settlement, the more because of a vast amount of business has been overlooked that the effect of new duties upon many branches of industry and trade is problematical, and may be determined only after some time. The tariff is a means, and the means is a means to an end, and the end is the recovery of the country. It is too early to look for effects of the new tariff upon the industries, but the gradual recovery which has appeared for some time is seen in a better demand for products.

Vaccination Now in Session.

A fight is on between the Sedalia, Mo. Board of Health and the Sedalia Board of Education. Recently the Board of Health revived an old ordinance requiring all children of school age in the city to be vaccinated before the opening of the fall term of school. The city physicians offered free vaccination to the poor if they would make out a certificate of vaccination for security against smallpox. Other citizens were threatened with arrest, and fine if they did not comply with the ordinance. As a result of these building methods the Board of Education sent a letter to Mayor Lincoln, asking for a writ of habeas corpus to have the obnoxious ordinance rescinded.

Two Kentucky Horses Killed.

The 4-year-old Bell, horse killed Signal Bell, the property of J. S. Caldwell, of Louisville, ran away at the Louisville, Ky., fair grounds, and making his way toward South Branch, Mo., between a moving freight train and a coal bin, where he was crushed to death. He was valued at \$5,000. The two-year-old bay filly, B. Red Wilkes, the property of W. C. France, of New York, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The filly was out of Ulva, by Wedgewood, and very valuable.

Ohio Fusion Candidates Named.

At Columbus, O., the fusion convention of the Populist and organized labor nominated the following State ticket: Secretary of State, Charles R. Martin; Judge of Supreme Court, E. D. Stark; Commissioner of Common Schools, M. J. Flannery; member of Board of Public Works, Joel S. Stewart; Jacob S. Coxey, of commercial fame, and John McBride, President of the United Mine Workers, were present, and McBride addressed the convention.

Kaffres Slaying Boers.

The rebellion of the Kaffres in South Africa is assuming alarming proportions, and the efforts of the authorities of the republic to suppress it have proved unavailing. The Transvaal mounted police detachment, when they were attempting to relieve the garrison of Agatha, besieged by the Kaffres for some days past, has been repulsed with, it is feared, serious loss.

Short in His Accounts.

Postmaster Hood, of Albion, Idaho, is short in his accounts \$24,700; cause supposed to be gambling.

Charles E. Robinson Dead.

Ex-Governor Charles E. Robinson died Friday morning at his home near Lawrence, Kan., from stomach and bladder trouble, at the age of 76 years. He was the most conspicuous figure in the early Kansas troubles, and the final fight of the free State party was due largely to his efforts.

First Bate of New Cotton Seed.

The first bale of cotton of this year's crop was received at Memphis from West Point, Miss., and sold at auction in front of the Cotton Exchange. It was a strictly low middling and brought 10 cents per pound.

Turns All the Prisoners Out.

At Leavenworth, Kan., City Jailor Jerry Murphy was discharged by the Board of Police Commissioners for drunkenness, Monday morning, while the new jailer was still in custody. The keys which he still had and liberated every prisoner. Murphy is now in jail himself.

Death Blow to Woman Suffrage.

Woman suffrage was probably disposed of finally, so far as the constitutional convention at Albany is concerned, by the vote of the convention in favor of agreeing with the adverse report of the suffrage committee on the Tucker proposition to refer the controversy to the people.

RAIN IN THE WOODS.

Silence first, with gloom overhead; Not a stir in bush or tree; Woodfolk all to covert fled; Dumb the gossip chickadee.

Then a fluttering sigh:

Treetops toss, and bushes shake, And a silent wave goes by In the feathered fern and brake.

Now a murmur growing loud In the pine tops far and near; And the woods are tossed and bowed, Like a soul in sudden fear.

Hark! the music of the rain On a thousand leaky roofs, Like an army on a plain Galloping with silver hoofs!

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